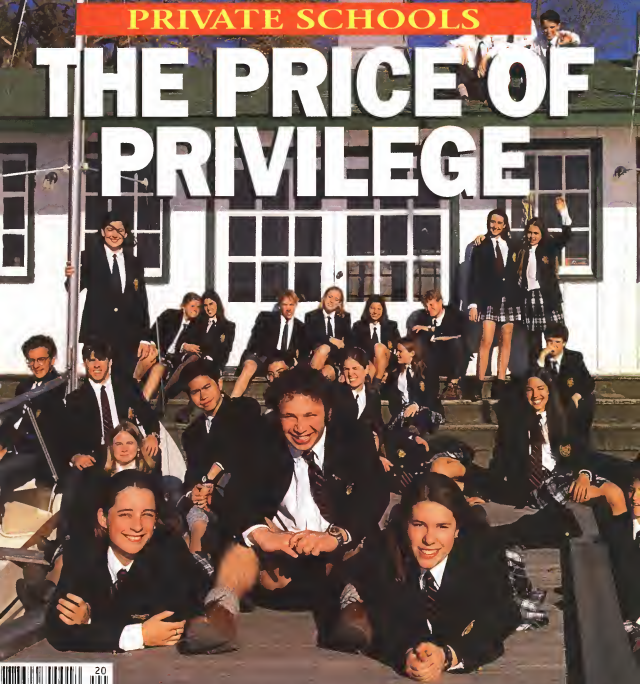


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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
MAY 11, 1995 VOL. 130 NO. 20

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THE PRICE OF PRIVILEGE

40 Disfranchised with the public school system, a growing number of Canadian parents are sacrificing to send their kids to private schools, hoping to give them an educational edge. Part academic, part country club, they offer unique opportunities—and pressures.



Paul Bernardo faces his peers



14 Paul Bernardo finally faced the 12 people who will judge him as the jury in his sensational murder trial was selected in Toronto. Eight men and four women were chosen from the almost 1,000 people called in as potential jurors.

The wheel thing

56 In the six years since the first mass-produced rollerblades appeared on roads and sidewalks across the country, in-line skating has progressed from a fringe activity to the fastest-growing segment of the sporting-goods industry. Parents of this year's Canadian sales range upward from one million pairs



LETTERS

Heart of darkness

Your coverage of the Oklahoma City bombing missed the obvious ("Why Oklahoma City?" *Cones*, May 12). It is not surprising that violence struck at the American heartland. A nation that has consistently made violent responses to its domestic and international enemies cannot expect other than that its own citizens will initiate public policy. President Bill Clinton takes total responsibility, but another, war-president, Abraham Lincoln, once responded in a similar way in crushing the South at the end of the American Civil War. "Mr. Senator, do we not also destroy our enemies by making them our friends?" Only a vigorous policy of reconciliation and healing will prevent any nation from descending into an endless spiral of violence.

Wayne Kintley,
Langley, B.C.

The real tragedy of the Oklahoma City bombing is the treatment of Abraham Nurnst, the Jordanian-American man originally implicated in the bombing. Because the Americans jumped to the conclusion that the suspect must have been of Middle Eastern descent and because this man, who lived with his wife and children in Oklahoma City, was on his way to Jordan, he was taken into custody. In difficult times, the only side of human nature often comes out, and this seems to display the ingrained prejudice and religious intolerance that are beginning to permeate much of the world.

Mark H. Seale,
Montreal

The error photo on your May 1 issue disturbs me greatly. Please, no more pictures of murdered children. We all know this happens, and we shiver and are truly shocked by it. But pictures do not add to our knowledge and only further desensitize us to the horrific nature of our society, in my opinion. What this publicity must do to the already traumatized families. The story needs to be told, but these images are not only unnecessary, they are unwise.

Reedy Alan,
Annapolis, Ont.

I have taped the heartrending picture of five-year Chris Fields and baby Stephen Nimmo to my fridge to remind me of the fragility of life and that we must never surrender to the cruelty of a minority of people on the fringe.

Sharon A. Irving,
Sudbury, Ont.



Injured women and child in Oklahoma City. reconvalescing and healing

Lest we forget

As a Canadian serving in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Vietnam War era, your article "Honoring Canada's dead" (*World*, May 12) was of particular interest. Those Canadians who served in Vietnam were highly motivated individuals who did what they felt was right. Those who made the ultimate sacrifice in this war have their names engraved on the Vietnam Memorial in Washington. A monument to Canadians who served and died in Vietnam seems little to ask and is certainly overdue.

Pavel Gurno-Mills,
Cincinnati, Ohio

'Only yesterday'

I just quit a job when I came across Alec J. Colville's painting of my division near Spangere, Netherlands ("Victory in Europe," *Sunday Report*, May 1). I still have my French-Guy 3rd Canadian Infantry Division patches from that time. Sometimes it seems like only yesterday, but one comes back to earth to realize it was 50 years ago.

Larry MacDonald,
Ottawa

The painting *The Liberators* by Neville Fisher on sat of Rotterdam, but of The Hague. Nowhere in Holland do you find a church tower like that one in The Hague. Queen Juliana was married in that church and the present queen, Beatrix, was baptised there.

Marcus de Groot,
Burlington, Ont.

As the final week of my seventh decade slips by, I would like to record my appreciation of the historical series you are starting to mark 50 years of publication. Your May 1 issue was

passes even your previous efforts. My only fear is that the ones who must read to be learned are the ones who won't bother to read it, my own the yuppie boomers, for example. So, before I start accepting congratulations on my ability to hang in there for 50 years, may I congratulate Maclean's for simply being what it is, a very welcome Canadian voice.

Mary Corring Woodhead,
Vancouver

At cross-purposes

Peter C. Newman is misleading his readers when he contends that Bloc Québécois leader Lucien Bouchard's motivation is the destruction of the Canadian system and that Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau aims at nothing but exacting revenge for the British conquest in 1759 ("Can the PQ make the PQ dream come true?" *The Nation's Business*, April 24). Does Newman not realize that it is the rigidity of English Canada that is pushing Quebec out? The sovereigntist movement is not against Canada and does not try to rewrite history. It simply results from the cold realization that Quebecers and the other Canadians do not want the same things. In fact, most Quebecers would prefer to remain Canadians. The independence movement is nurtured on the unwillingness of the rest of Canada to see that Quebec needs to have the instruments necessary for the preservation of her language and culture.

Samuel LaFontaine,
Sainte-Foy, Que.

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A close-up photograph of a slice of chocolate cake. The cake is layered with white cream and chocolate shavings. It is garnished with raspberries and a drizzle of chocolate sauce. The background is blurred, showing a warm, golden light.

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[illegible]

Even the Dairy Bureau of Canada

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



The desperate search for elusive answers

BY FRED BRUNING

Americans continue searching for ways to explain the horrific bombing of a city as fervently as rescue workers hunted corpses in the debris. The task at ground zero was heartbreaking, but yielded results—terrible results, though they were—and allowed for what psychologists are fond of calling “closure.” The effort to assess the attack, like war, is drenched with an ideology—specifically, because the goal is no rhyme, no headings out of reach. For those who want only to understand, “closure” is a casualty as well.

Each body raised from the wreckage answered an unfulfilled question for family and friends. But the nation cannot expect even that sort of grim satisfaction in its quest for reason. These matters of guilt and innocence will be settled at some point, but solutions to larger mysteries—Why now? Why us?—remain among the unmet. No dream team of attorneys and investigators can parlay a trail so fast and unequivocal. The event lacks the dramatic sign of logic. The confusion is as ragged as the disaster site, all sharp edges and dangerous looting. We're on our own.

A direct and forthright people, Americans are deeply troubled by complications and loose ends. Yet that is what the Oklahoma affair is about—complications, loose ends, the labyrinthine nature of human behavior.

So we struggle to link cause and effect. Immediately after the Oklahoma City bombing, word went forth that the culprits were *Malesherbes*—that the 1993 World Trade Center blast in New York City was being replayed in the “heartland” of the United States. A high-rise office in anonymous Oklahoma City seemed a peculiar target for international terrorists, but the facts were the facts. Angry voices urged tighter immigration laws, and Arab-Americans shuddered at a new round of

self-accusations.

Alas, the situation changed. Officials discovered the enemy had come from within—the villains were *Americans*—and just like that, we were deprived of a far-flung demon or rational interpretation. With the focus suddenly on right-wing “radical” groups, President Bill Clinton called for legislation that would give authorities new power to militate against organizations—in other words, to slip back to a time when agents harassed radical and civil rights groups, and generally treated dissidents like traitors. A former Vietnam protester himself, Clinton should know better.

The President soon delivered a tirade against the “promoters of paranoia” featured on certain radio talk shows. Clinton claimed the accused on-air hosts “spread hate” and demanded they control themselves. White House aides counted off the bona fides in single out one in particular, but right-wing broadcast hosts said they had a pretty good idea who Clinton had in mind. “The blame game is under way,” howled Oliver North, the former Iran-contra conspirator who now has a talk show based in Washington.

Personalities like North and Rush

Limbough said it was unfair to suggest their always encouraging, if fervent, acts like the Oklahoma City bombing, and that no one can be responsible enough to anticipate the secret yearnings of a fanatic. Here we may have recorded the only intelligent thought these characters ever managed. Clinton got it wrong again: right-wing radio is just a form of adult entertainment, the soft sort of political debate. Broadcasters are as apt to commit treachery after listening to North or Limbaugh as newsmen are likely to spill their life stories at bus stops after seeing *Fearnet Gossip*. The White House should manage the country and leave media criticism to *Saturday Night Live*.

This is not to say the sub-government drift is irrelevant, or that conservative talk-shows act sensibly, or that armed militias are playful puppies or that the parties who did Oklahoma City were simply misguided kids in opposed to purposeful anarchists, or that, in general, these are reasoning times in the United States.

Within a week of the federal attack, a timber industry lobbyist in California was killed by a parcel from the notorious Unsubomber—an individual thought responsible for three deaths and 35 explosions over 17 years. Subsequently, the bomber sent a letter to *The New York Times* outlining the intention of a group known as PC—some business about downsizing society into autonomous units and dismantling the “industrial/technology system.” People who slip bombs through the mail are not necessarily adept at slaying national policy.

There is indeed a strange society at work in parts of the country. Some segments of America considers the federal government not just capable of overreaching hands of great squabbling, but as a kind of corporate force that must be opposed at every opportunity. It may not be only coincidence that the Oklahoma City bombing occurred exactly two years after the disaster struck by U.S. agents on the Branch Davidian sect outside Waco, Tex.—a mission that led to more than 80 deaths and injured pariahs on America's radio, “paranoid” radio who took the incident as a sign of Washington's perfidy.

Currently, the Oklahoma explosion came during a renewed discussion of America's part in that great space of violence known as the Vietnam War. Proving the debate was a book by Robert McNamara, who served as defense secretary in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. McNamara finally admits the U.S. role was “terribly wrong” and worries that the war led to “catastrophes” about government decision making. Critics said McNamara admitted too little and missed the deadline for decency by two decades, but that view is only deflating. Though sensibly decried, McNamara's concerns were worth expressing and had an eerie timeliness. If some Americans now are inclined to draw a line between the now grass of Vietnam and the rubble of downtown Oklahoma City, so be it. There is as good a sign as any.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



OUT IN THE COLD

With their team down by one goal in the waning minutes of the season's final game last week, Winnipeg hockey fans stood and cheered, embarking the home-team Jets to come back against the visiting Los Angeles Kings. It was an emotional and prolonged outpouring of support, prompted by the fact that, earlier in the day, last-ditch efforts to keep the money-loving team in the Manitoba capital appeared to have failed. As the seconds ticked away, far below the game and the franchise, the 15,352 fans at the Winnipeg Arena cheered their chant from "Go Jets go!" to "Save our Jets!" And when the game finally ended—the Jets lost 2-1—and players shared a heavy send-off, a lingering part of old friends. Later, players such as veteran centre Thomas Stern, who has been a Jet for his 14 years in the National Hockey League, were too distraught to talk to reporters in the smoky locker-room. "There were a few wet eyes in our dressing room tonight," explained centre Bessie Gilman. "I don't think the guys realized until tonight how much the people really care."

After 22 seasons, the Jets' history in Winnipeg came to an end last week. The team will soon be sold to another city—Minneapolis. At

CANADA

Stenkarow had long feared that, without a publicly funded arena with luxury boxes and other revenue-generating amenities, the team would not be able to survive in the NHL. Although the city and provincial governments helped out financially, and a business group called the Manitoba Entertainment Complex pledged to buy the team and help raise funds to build a new arena, no one was willing to absorb the ongoing operating losses of the franchise. And the league, which has to approve any ownership changes, was not prepared to permit the sale to local buyers without that guarantee. "If this team is predestined to move," NHL commissioner Gary Bettman said the day before the announcement, "then let's get it over with before the public incurs \$140 million in new arena."

During the preceding weeks, the debate over the Jets' fate had become emotional as much as political as Winnipeggers contemplated the loss of their beloved hockey team. Fans turned their anger on Bettman

and even Hamilton are possible destinations. "I guess that's the next job at hand," said a disconsolate Barry Stenkarow, the team's president and majority owner, as he announced the demise. But the outcome, however disappointing to the people of Winnipeg, was no surprise. Bettman said, "There maybe the team doesn't belong there in the first place." Critics in Winnipeg, meanwhile, maintained that local officials had known for weeks of the league's demands, which eventually made MRC's purchase inevitable, but had kept them quiet during the closure campaign.

The league was not alone in looking out for taxpayers' interests. This year, a group that has lobbied against the use of public funds to support the team, charged that the MRC purchase would ultimately cost taxpayers \$135 million, not \$80 million as outlined in the contract's proposal. "If any ordinary business person were to take such a business plan to a financial institution, they would be thrown out the door," said this spokesperson Jim Silver, a political science professor at the University of Winnipeg. Silver said taxpayers have already spent too much. In 1985, for instance, the city bought one-third of the team for \$24 million, and in 1991, the province assumed half the city's shares and the two governments agreed to cover all subsequent operating losses—a total of about \$18 million since then.

and the league after local officials, including then-chief John Loewen, Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon and Winnipeg Mayor Simon Thériault, charged that the NHL had made undue demands of the purchasers. Among other things, the league insisted that the MRC agree to keep the team in Winnipeg for a reasonable period—between six years—and underwrite all losses during that time. At a downtown rally attended by about 1,000 fans last week, Filmon responded with indignation to the NHL's "astronomical" conditions. "Hockey is a Canadian tradition—it's part of our heritage and the NHL has got to play ball with us," said Filmon, who made saving the Jets a major part of his race

campaign. He proposed to other Canadian NHL teams to co-locate small market centres. But in Edmonton and Calgary, where commercial tycoon arenas were virtually handed over to their team debilers, the franchisees in turn agreed long-term leases to stay in those cities. In Ottawa, meanwhile, the Senators are banking their future on revenues from a privately financed, \$50-million facility under construction in suburban Kanata. The only team to opt out of that of the Jets is in Quebec City, where Maple Leafs owner Marcel Aubert is campaigning for a new, publicly funded stadium to replace the crumpled Colisée. Last week, Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau offered to finance the arena, but only if the team capped its expenditures and allowed the province to buy into the team—conditions that Aubert was expected to reject. If Parizeau's budget fails, the Maple Leafs will also likely head south, possibly to Denver.

Bettman, the former National Basketball Association vice-president who was hired in 1993 to boost the NHL into the top echelon of professional sports, expressed sadness at Winnipeg's loss. "We regret that the Jets appear to be leaving," he said, adding that "it appears no one in the private sector believes that a team in Winnipeg is economically viable." Earlier, Bettman had told a group of newspaper publishers in Toronto that there are bound to be casualties in such a high-stakes business. But he said that, despite the problems of the Jets and the Maple Leafs, the NHL remains strongly rooted in Canada. "I do not think that Winnipeg is the last place of hockey's birth in Canada," he said.

Stenkarow, who took control of the Jets just before they joined the NHL from the defunct World Hockey Association in 1979, said that operating costs, including skyrocketing payoffs, had simply eroded the team's ability to generate revenue. "For a purely business transaction, the NHL is too big for Winnipeg," he said. "I think everybody knows that." By failing to find a local buyer, he said, his partners, including local businessmen, would profit handsomely if they were to sell to an American bidder. "To keep the franchise in Winnipeg, they had agreed to sell the Jets to the MRC for \$80 million, compared with the anticipated \$90 million they can expect to get on the open market."

But that was little consolation to a city stricken of its team. "What was great for me and all my hockey-playing friends was that the NHL owner would take \$100 million in my way," said Gilman, who grew up in Winnipeg. "It was something you could really relate to. It's a shame the kids have to have to leave that." Among the fans who jammed the Arena and booed the American athletes when it was played before last week's final game, Bettman said he had a strong sense of loss. "I can't believe this is the last game in this arena," said Jason Pilon, a 28-year-old physical education teacher. "We have another five winters here. Now what are we going to do?"

JAMES DEACON with DONALD MACGILLIVRAY in Winnipeg

Losing the Jets is a body blow to Winnipeg's pride

Stenkarow: Jets face at the team's last game (left) in business terms, the NHL is too big for Winnipeg



costly campaign for reelection on April 25. "Gary Bettman and his little group of wealthy owners have no right to take Canada out of the game."

Bettman scolded at the suggestion that the demands came at the last minute, and said that it was politically expedient for Manitoba officials to blame the NHL and Americans for the Jets' financial failure. Bettman said the conditions stipulated by the league were simply designed to ensure that a publicly funded arena could count on having a primary tenant. "If those conditions are what is driving the team out," Bettman said, "then maybe the team doesn't belong there in the first place." Critics in Winnipeg, meanwhile, maintained that local officials had known for weeks of the league's demands, which eventually made MRC's purchase inevitable, but had kept them quiet during the closure campaign.

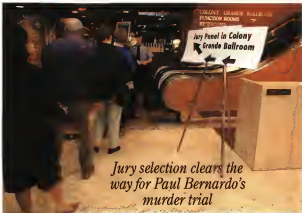
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GLORY DAYS



- 1972:** Jets sign net, operator Bobby Muller for \$1 million and play their first game in the new World Hockey Association.
- 1976:** Jets win first of three Avco Cups as NHL champions (they also won in 1978 and 1979).
- 1979:** The new kids, Winnipeg, Hartford, Quebec and Edmonton join the NHL.
- 1985:** Jets finish season with best-ever total of 26 points. The city of Winnipeg purchases 35 per-cent interest in the Jets for \$2.6 million.
- 1986:** Every Stenkarow claims the club is losing money and without a new arena, it may have to leave Winnipeg.
- 1991:** Province splits city's 35 per-cent ownership of the Jets, and the two agree to cover the team's operating losses until 1997.
- 1994:** The Manitoba Entertainment Complex, a private business development, promises to raise money for a new arena.
- May 3, 1995:** Final efforts to keep the team in Winnipeg fail.



Jury selection clears the way for Paul Bernardo's murder trial

Choosing a panel of his peers

A court official read the charges, his principal lawyer held a microphone to his lips, and 260 prospective jurors listened closely. In a firm voice that revealed no hint of uncertainty, the 30-year-old defendant responded nine times: "Not guilty, sir." Paul Bernardo listened impassively last week as the charges—two counts each of first-degree murder, kidnapping, unlawful confinement and aggravated sexual assault, and one of causing an indignity in a dead human body—were read in the ballroom of a downtown Toronto hotel. Over the next three days, 12 of the people who packed the ballroom, which served as a temporary courtroom, were selected as jurors. And over the next four to six months, they will determine Bernardo's guilt or innocence in what is expected to be one of the most shocking criminal trials ever held in Canada.

The size of the jury panel—about 1,500 people were contacted but only two-thirds responded—reflected the unusual public interest in the sex slayings of 14-year-old Leslie Mahaffy and 20-year-old Kristen

French. Associate Chief Justice Patrick LeSage announced last fall that he would move the trial to Toronto from St. Catharines, Ont., where the murders occurred, because he feared that Bernardo could not get a fair trial there. He called for a jury panel about 16 times as large as the typical pool of candidates due to concerns that sensationalist print media coverage had tainted public opinion. But after hearing from only 265 prospective jurors, the court found eight men and four women who were able to judge Bernardo on the basis of court evidence rather than any preconceived ideas. They may not hear any testimony, however, until late May, since Crown and defence lawyers must still resolve several thorny legal issues.

Jurors were selected in the dimly lit and subdued setting of a Toronto courtroom, near the hotel where the entire panel had assembled to hear the charges read. The selection process added some drama to what was, at times, a long and tedious week. After numerous court appearances in which he sat passively, often getting lengthy notes to his lawyer, Bernardo was secretly involved in jury selection. Prospective jurors entered the courtroom alone, stood in the witness box and answered a series of questions, some of them under oath. Those deemed acceptable to the judge, and to two members of the jury panel known in briefs of fact, were asked to step out of the witness box. Then, a court official passed sample but solemn directions: "Don't look upon the accused. Accused, look upon the juror."

After that exonerating drama, prospective jurors were left standing while Crown and defence lawyers decided whether to exercise



Bernardo, potential jurors last week
(top): curiosity

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CANADA

one of their 20 wives, known as
challenges. At that stage, Bernardo
took an active role in judging those
who would judge him. The second
man stood in the prosecutor's box, about
25 feet from the potential juror—often
engaging in animated, whispered
discussions with his practical de-
fence lawyer, John Rosen and con-
stant Tary Bryant. But for all in-
volvement—including an accused man
who been the possibility of going to
jail for the rest of his life—any selec-
tion is an expensive and subjective
exercise based on what can be
gleaned from a person's manner, ap-
pearance and demeanor.

The vast majority of those who cy-
tered the courtroom, however, did
not get to the stage of being the ac-
cused directly. Lesage endured
dozens of people who cited medical
conditions, language problems, pre-
arranged holidays or the potential
harshly to resulting from serving
in a prison as a lengthy trial. One
young woman said she was about to
be married and two men told the
judge that they were about to become fa-
thers, as well. Others candidly admitted, un-
der questioning from Lesage or Bryant, that
they could not be impartial because of media
coverage of the case.

And many women, some with young



Rosen on after impressive and subjective exercise

daughters or granddaughters, made it clear
they had no desire to serve due to some of
the evidence that will be presented, de-
scribed by Lesage as "explicit photos and
videotapes which many will find disturbing."
For many prospective jurors, being excused

or rejected was a relief. "I would say
that most people were not nervous to
be picked," said Tary Bryant, 25, a
university student at the time of the selec-
tion, for jury duty by Crown lawyers.

The members of Bernardo's jury, who by law cannot be named, all live
in the Toronto area, come from a
wide variety of backgrounds and oc-
cupations and range in age from 34 to
65. They include a telephone opera-
tor, a department store stock clerk,
an airline pilot, a retired advertiser/
executive and a personnel consultant.
Although the prosecution and de-
fence lawyers did not reveal their reas-
ons for choosing a particular juror,
both sides appeared to favor older
candidates, and to avoid people who
were younger than Bernardo. Apart
from being able to sit through a long
trial, the jurors all declared that they
remained impartial even though they
knew that Bernardo's 25-year-old ex-
wife, Karla Homolka, who will be a
key prosecution witness, is serving
concurrent 10-year sentences for her
role in the slayings.

With jury selections behind them, Crown
and defence lawyers anticipated spending
the next two weeks reaching around con-
flicted legal questions—including the ad-
missibility of certain evidence. But when
chief Crown prosecutor Ray Houlahan first

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CANADA

by rises to address the jury, the public will get its first detailed picture of the deaths of Mahabadi and French. Crown lawyers presented a brief outline of their case at Bernardo's one-day trial in July, 1993, but the presiding judge, Justice Francis Kromm, turned the public from the courtroom and opened a publication ban to protect Bernardo's right to a fair trial. That decision aroused intense curiosity about the disappearance and deaths of the two girls.

Mahabadi was abducted near her home in Scarborough, Ont., about 50 km west of Toronto, in the early morning hours of June 15, 1991. Her body was discovered by a recreational fisherman 14 days later in Lake Gibson, near St. Catharines. She had been dismembered and her body parts packed in containers. Coincidentally, Bernardo and Sivasubala were married that day in nearby Niagara-on-the-Lake.

French disappeared on April 16, 1990, while walking home from school, and witnesses later reported seeing a struggle involving a young woman and two people driving a sports cross-colored car. A massive search by police and hundreds of local residents, as well as televised appeals by the French family for Kromm's release, failed to produce any useful information. Instead, a motorist discovered the girl's naked body on April 30 in a ditch outside Burlington, only 100 m from where Mahabadi was buried. Medical experts said both girls had been sexually assaulted.

Bernardo's trial actually began in early May of last year in St. Catharines, but last week's jury selection in Toronto moved the trial into the public spotlight. National and local TV crews, and at least one from Bolivia, N.Y., began broadcasting live reports from a complex of temporary facilities outside the courthouse, quickly dubbed Camp Bernardo. They lined a side street with trailers containing editing studios, while reporters filed their accounts from platforms erected on a sidewalk.

Along with heightened media coverage, shelling the trial to Toronto has also led to increased security to protect Bernardo, who is being held at a Metro Toronto detention centre. He travels to court appearances in an armed police wagon and police had him in the hotel, and under heavy guard, by 6:30 a.m. both days last week, well before most potential jurors began arriving. Police officers and uniformed court officers were posted at several entrances to the downtown hotel both days that the 1,000-member jury pool assembled in a second-floor ballroom. Security is also heavy inside the courtroom, the last one being super-stylish metal detectors at the door of the courtroom—all to protect a man who is certain to become the country's best known defendant over the next few months.

D/WACE JENKINS

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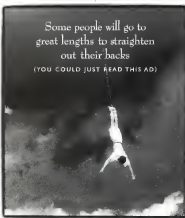
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A fatal attraction?

A trial turns on charges of HIV injections

He looks fit and healthy. But photographer Tan Boland told an Edmonton courtroom last week, he is living under a potential death sentence of AIDS, allegedly the result of a bizarre sexual relationship with a dishevelled former model. According to the celebrated 42-year-old portrait specialist, whose subjects have included Pierre Trudeau and Wayne Gretzky, he was twice raped with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) by former lover Marilyn Tan—once in his elegant, marble-basement home in Edmonton and a second time during a microcosmic sex session with the model in a Calabrian hotel room in June, 1992. Testifying at the trial of his alleged assailant last week, Boland described the second incident in graphic detail. Bloodied and wearing only a jockstrap and detachable clips on his nipples, Boland said that he engaged in sex with a whip-wielding Tan. "It was a female domination type of sex where Marilyn would be in control," said Boland as a gasp-filled Tan listened intently from the prosecutor's box. "She wanted me to be weak. I went along with it."

During their sex games that night, Boland told the court, Tan insisted that he drink some hard liquor. The photographer, who said that he is normally an abstemious, testified that after drinking only half a glass he grew ill and passed out. He awoke the next morning with a large bruise on his left thigh—an injury that Tan told him had been caused when he bumped into a dresser during the night. (Under cross-examination, Boland admitted that the bruise was near his buttocks, where Tan had hit him with the whip.) While the couple had engaged in kinky sex before, Boland said there had been only one other time that Tan wanted he wear a blindfold and drink liquor. That happened in Edmonton a few months earlier and the Crown alleges that on both occasions Tan had dragged her lover before injecting him with 100-cc doses of blood that she obtained from her sister, Evelyn, who worked in a California hospital.

In November, 1992, Boland said that he received a call from a client, Rachel Deitch, who was also a confidante of Tan's. According to Crown prosecutor Brian Petrusen, Deitch told Boland at that time about Tan's plot to infect the photographer with the AIDS virus and urged him to get tested. Boland did so, testing positive—once through a smaller test in March, 1993, had come up negative. The fact took his suspicions to the police and

in July, 1993, they arrested Tan. The 35-year-old Tan now stands charged with aggravated assault, conspiracy to administer a noxious substance and administering a noxious substance, in relation to the HIV attacks. She is also accused of uttering a death threat against another former girlfriend of Boland's, 29-year-old Jessica Kossel. If convicted, Tan

faces a maximum sentence of 14 years on the first three charges and five years for the death threat.

Tan's trial, which has fascinated and troubled Albertans, is expected to last about three weeks. During Boland's testimony, the court room was filled in capacity with curious spectators—including a group of high-school students on a field trip. In part, the interest is due to the rarity of the offence: it is believed to be the first case of its kind in North America. But mostly it is because of the sleazy sexual salacious details about the seven-year affair between Tan, a Philippine-born beauty, and the

Tan told Boland (above) kinky sex, an alleged death threat and a rare criminal charge

Dutch-born Boland, who arrived in Canada in 1967 and quickly earned a reputation as Alberta's pre-eminent portrait photographer.

As Boland told the court last week, he met Tan in 1984 when she applied for a job at his in-house studio. She moved in the following year and later worked as his assistant. Their relationship, he said, was often unrequited. He complained about her sporadic habits. She is repulsed about his promiscuity, and worried that his admitted penchant for sleeping with prostitutes exposed the couple to the risk of AIDS. (Boland confirmed this prohibition during his testimony, and even admitted shaking up cocaine and other drugs with his semen. But he insisted that he always used clean needles and, since the 1980s, had always worn condoms during sex.) In February, 1993, the relationship had reached the breaking point. Yet, over the next eight months, Tan continued to live with Boland and to occasionally have sex with him, even as each of them denied other people.

The Crown alleges that, by this point, Tan was driven by jealousy and bitterness and wanted Boland dead. Boland, who began dating Boland in the spring of 1990, testified last week that as far as that year Tan, wearing a black leather trench coat, black ultra-thin-soled shoes and dark glasses, had conducted her in an alleyway and threatened to have her killed unless she stopped seeing Boland. The day after the alleged death threat, Tan and Boland left for Calabrian—a trip that Boland described as a final fling. "She had promised some really wild love-making," revealed the photographer. Boland said that he had misinterpreted what the trip had added: "I basically did it to appease Marilyn. Two things believed it was to end a relationship on a harmonious basis."

Last week's testimony ended with another strange twist—and further evidence of Tan's apparent hold over members of the opposite sex. Petrusen had urged Court of Queen's Bench Justice Keith Butler to allow call of Tan's witnesses—a wealthy Edmonton businessman who once offered to pay Tan \$2 million if she would consent to a 10-year personal relationship with him—in testimony from behind a screen to shield her identity. Petrusen said the witness had nothing to do with the alleged crimes and did not want his reputation sullied. Butler considered the application in camera and then reserved judgment. Whichever way he rules, Tan's trial promises to provide more than a enough entertainment to go around.

BRYAN BODENMAN with **BART JARROLD** on Edmonton





'The average Ontario family is poorer today'

Talking revolution

Robin Marcelline is not male, middle-aged or particularly well-off. In other words, she is not a stereotypical Conservative party supporter. But Mike Harris appeared to have won the sympathy of the 30-year-old sales clerk at a stop on the campaign trail leading up to the province's June 8 election. The leader of the Ontario Tories was telling workers at a Toluca, Ontario, Colesmart's Department Store that his plan for a 30-per-cent cut in provincial income tax rates will create jobs and, in turn, increase profits and wages. Marcelline, a single mother of two, makes the provincial minimum wage of \$6.15 per hour as a Colesmart employee. "I was impressed," declared Marcelline, who cast her ballot for the New Democrats in the 1990 provincial election. "The message is Harris because I liked what I heard on the tax cut and his promise to help people who really need it."

While Marcelline has little in common with most card-carrying Tories, she is precisely the kind of voter Harris is targeting as he campaigns to defeat NDP Premier Bob Rae and execute the huge task in the polls enjoyed by Liberal Leader Lyn McLeod, the

frontrunner. Harris's campaign is strong at nothing less than a wholesale realignment of Ontario politics. The Conservatives are hoping to draw a new block at the electorate to the far party—urban working-class voters who have average, or below average, incomes and often lack postsecondary education. They have typically voted for the Liberals or New Democrats in the past. But now, Conservative strategists say, they are fed up with high taxes and NDP policies such as listing targets for minorities. "We are going after people who have conservative values but don't necessarily identify themselves with the Conservative party," says Tory campaign chairman Tom Long. "They are reluctantly called 'blue collar.' They do not at all share the values of the NDP and Mike Harris has enormous appeal with them."

Part of that appeal is the 36-year-old Tory leader's vigor as a practical and unapologetic tough family man. "He's friendly," Marcelline said after meeting the candidate last week. "He didn't seem like he was putting on a show." A busy man who often talks with his hands pinned as if they are about to catch a baseball, Harris is an avid confederate and former golf pro whose small-town values

Harris campaigning last week promising a tax cut

were formed in North Bay, a city of 65,000 on the shore of Lake Nipissing in Northern Ontario. Although the father of two has sat in the provincial legislature since 1981, and has led his party for five years, he is attempting to run as an outsider in this election. His proposed tax cut is just one of several pledges aimed at reducing the size of government. His plan, outlined in a 21-page document called the Common Sense Revolution, promises to save a family of four with an income of \$50,000 more than \$4,000 in taxes during the next three years. "The average Ontario family is poorer today than it was 10 years ago," Harris charged last week in a speech at the campaign headquarters of Blainville Winter, a Conservative MP from Windsor. "I'm showing how to spend your money better than any politician or his research houses have to spend your money."

But according to the Conservative's own internal polling, the campaign is an uphill battle. Their tracking shows that on May 2, three days after the election call, the Liberals enjoyed the support of roughly 50 per cent of decided voters, compared with about 30 per cent for the Tories and 20 per cent for the NDP. Harris hoped to prevent any momentum McLeod might gain with his release last week of an 80-page red booklet of campaign promises by making an issue of quotas in the workplace. Under NDP employment equity legislation that took effect last September, private companies with 100 or more employees must establish hiring targets for visible minorities, aboriginals, disabled people and women by next year or face a maximum fine of \$50,000. At the end of the week, Harris vowed to rescind the law, declaring "I want an Ontario where people are judged by their qualifications, not highlighted quotas."

Another key part of Harris's agenda is his promise to balance Ontario's budget in five years by cutting \$6 billion in annual government expenditures (currently \$52 billion), while maintaining present funding levels for health care, education and police services. Harris has also said he would freeze the minimum wage, freeze the health care system's payments to medical training programs or community service to keep their benefits, and privatize assets such as TVOntario. The provincially owned television network. At her campaign kickoff on April 28, Liberal Leader McLeod said Harris's platform was proof that he was not up to the challenge of governing Ontario. "The answer isn't making wild, simplistic promises that can't be kept



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Canada NOTES

WAR OF WORDS

In his strongest recent attack on Quebec separatists, Prime Minister Jean Chretien accused Premier Jacques Parizeau of showing "a contempt for democracy." He said Parizeau was attempting to lock Quebecers into accepting separatism by promising them economic and political association with the rest of Canada. Parizeau responded in kind, saying that Chretien is "sabotaging the economy of Quebec." Meanwhile, a leaked report commissioned by Parizeau's government said that up to 3,000 head office jobs in Quebec could be lost if the province becomes independent.

WESTRAY INQUIRY

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that a long-delayed provincial inquiry into the Westray mine disaster can proceed even though a criminal trial related to the blast is under way. Two former Westray mine managers are charged with manslaughter and criminal negligence in the May, 1992, explosion deaths of 26 men at the mine in Plymouth, N.S.

MARTENSVILLE AFTERMATH

The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal quashed the 1993 sexual harassment convictions of a woman in the Martensville child sex abuse case. The appeal court ruled that police questioned the alleged victims improperly. The woman, now 33, cannot be named because she was charged under the Young Offenders Act.

OPENING THE BOOKS

The federal Liberals bowed to Conservative demands for a Senate inquiry into the government's controversial decision in December, 1980, to cancel the proposed sale of Toronto's Pearson International Airport to private investors.

SUBURBAN BLAST

Seven people were injured when an explosion destroyed three houses and badly damaged three others in the Toronto suburb of Scarborough. Police found a reusable and racist graffiti scrawled on the wreckage, but they said there was no evidence that the explosion was caused by a bomb. The blast sent a bright fireball high into the sky.

TRAGEDY IN MIDAIR

Eight people died after two twin-engine commuter planes collided about 4,000 feet above the ground just northwest of Sioux Lookout, Ont. The crash prompted renewed calls to make collision avoidance equipment mandatory on all passenger aircraft in Canada.



Chretien with Canadian veteran Arms and Purfin: "Your legacy is peace"

War and remembrance in Holland

Canadian veterans and their families received a hero's welcome as they returned to Holland to celebrate the country's liberation from German occupation 50 years ago last week—and to mourn the 7,000 Canadian soldiers who died in the fighting. Many veterans gathered in the town of Goosbeek, where a cemetery holds the bodies of 2,238 Canadians. There, Prime Minister Jean Chretien told the old soldiers of what they fought for: lives on.

Do you May 8. He also planned to do some fence-mending with European officials following Canada's dispute with the European Union over tariff billing.

Exit of a star

Long considered one of British Columbia's political stars, Environment Minister Mike Sauter, 40, resigned from cabinet and agreed to return from practicing law for 15 months after the province's law society ruled that he had engaged in unprofessional conduct. Among other things, Sauter admitted to the law society that he advised a client to enter into an ill-fated housing-project investment with Sauter's father in 1988, even though he knew that his father was having financial troubles. Coming in the same week that an NDP candidate was soundly beaten by Liberal John van Dongen in a provincial by-election in Abbotsford, Sauter's resignation was another blow to Premier Mike Harcourt's troubled government.



Sauter resigned from cabinet

day tour of Europe, which was also to take him to London, Paris and Moscow for ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of Vi-

Canada is threatened with retaliation by Americans

SQUEEZING CASTRO

In the south Florida city of Miami on April 17, two guest speakers from Washington addressed separate audiences on the same subject—a potentially explosive dispute over U.S. relations with Cuba that reverberates angrily in Ottawa and other capitals. Canadian Ambassador Raymond Chretien, in a speech to the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, objected to proposed legislation.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL MOLLINS

Washington intimates that "threat to regulate what Canadians in Canada can and cannot do" is made with Fidel Castro's Cuba. U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, speaking to expatriate Cubans as chief promoter of the plan to expand sanctions against the Caribbean island, denounced Canada and other countries that do business with Cuba as "enemies in the area." On the same day in New York City, Castro confidant Ricardo Alarcon attacked the Helms plan for pushing the United States and Cuba back on to a "collision course." Castro had warned that tougher sanctions could impact another stage of Cuban efforts in Florida, but in Washington, authorities became a dangerous summer's denouement possible military action off Florida's coast.

Early last week, after returning to their respective capitals from a secretly arranged weekend meeting in Toronto, Alarcon and U.S. undersecretary of state Philip Danforth Messersmith announced an agreed attempt to forestall trouble. U.S. and Cuban authorities will cooperate in "irregularities" the migration of Cubans to the United States. As well, on the eve of the Toronto talks, President Bill Clinton's administration broke three months of silence as Helms's sanctions bill and next Congress's stronger embargo that only for Canada's administration broke three months of silence as Helms's sanctions bill and next Congress's stronger embargo that only for Canada's administration broke three months of silence as Helms's sanctions bill and next Congress's stronger embargo that only for

the volatile Straits of Florida to political Washington—such its capacity to crack the brutalist plan of the powerful.

Helms, a 73-year-old businessman from North Carolina, wields power as a 20-year Senate veteran, a single Republican kindred or not—although he received a lifetime chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He is at least partly of Joseph P. Kamp, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He is at least partly of Joseph P. Kamp, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He is at least partly of Joseph P. Kamp, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Robert Dole, front-runner in the Republican presidential election, Helms is unique to the outside. Helms, a Republican and chairman over his plan to punish countries, companies and people who deal with Castro's Cuba by banning both their goods and their persons from the United States. "We will make adjustments," said a Helms spokesman last week, "but the central philosophical tenet of this bill remains: foreign businesses are going to have to make choices—between the United States or Cuba."

The bill would bar U.S. exports of major or major products from any country that buys Cuban sugar, its Canada does. It would deny carry into the United States and prohibit U.S. financial transactions in any person or company who buys, sells or rents state-owned Cuban property. That, says critics, could apply to a lawsuit forcing Cuban sheller abandoned by an uncle and taken over by the state. The Helms



Refugee camp at Guantanamo Bay: no more system

bill, presented in the Senate on Feb. 9 and awaiting committee study, is backed up by anti-Castro legislation in the House of Representatives. The House version is the product of a 1992 amendment Dan Burton, 56, a Republican from suburban Indianapolis, a staunch supporter of Democrat Robert Torricelli, 43, whose 1991 New Jersey terms include a substantial constituency of anti-Castro Cuban-Americans.

Torricelli authored a 1990 amendment that extends prohibitions against dealing with Cuba to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms. During subsequent hearings in March on the Burton bill, Torricelli reacted to Canada's protests over the proposed legislation's extraterritorial reach by saying that, "I think the United States has the right to expect Canada to be successful deterrent."

Clinton himself was openly deferential to the Torricelli measure three years ago. Then, conspiring for the Democratic presidential nomination, Clinton proclaimed his support for Torricelli's efforts during a visit to Miami, the heart of a million-strong Hispanic community, largely Cuban by origin or descent.

For that, by one estimate, he collected close to \$400,000 in funding. But that community—tightly organized, vocal, moneyed and influential beyond its numbers—frowned sharply against the Clinton administration's new anti-Castro amendment.

Cuban-American groups go along with the amendments despite fears for their Cuban ties on the island of 1.1 million people. Cuba has a reputation of unemployed citizens that is expected to expand by up to 200,000 under existing levels of state employees removed to be economic. Also posing a threat of "civil disobedience" and "human rights problems," according to U.S. military reports, are about 22,000 would-be refugees camped in Guantanamo Bay U.S. naval base in southern Cuba since they were packed up in the waters off Florida last summer. The U.S. plan is to accept 20,000 legally processed immigrants a year. First in line for Florida, the Guantanamo refugees, at a rate of about \$50 a month.

What angered Cuban-American groups is a policy shift whereby Cuban fleeing their country will no longer be considered refugees but illegal immigrants to be sent back home. Those returned to Cuba, said U.S. officials, will be permitted to apply to a U.S. office in Havana for legal entry—although the waiting list exceeds 100,000. Declared Jorge Mas Canosa, head of the Miami-based Cuban American National Foundation: "To destroy in secret negotiations with Cuba the institutions

Trading with 'the enemy'

Canadian exports to Cuba:

1993	\$145.3 million
1994	\$114.7 million

Canadian imports from Cuba:

1993	\$171.5 million
1994	\$134.4 million

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND STATISTICS CANADA

of political systems is totally unacceptable."

But in making the support of at least the aid or protection of Cuban-Americans, Clinton wants to gain from powerful anti-immigrant sentiment in Florida and, so well, in Texas and California—the state where voters last approved a proposition to cancel public services for illegal immigrants. Those three states swing over 40 per cent of the electoral votes needed to win a presidential election.

And by cutting the Cuban-American out of the policy-making loop—until the Torricelli-Alarcon deal was mutually concluded—Clinton removes a barrier to pursuing a gradual restoration of normal relations with Cuba. The policy pushed by Mas Canosa, Helms and their allies is to exert an economic squeeze that will topple the 45-year-old Castro after 35 years in power. "Whether Castro leaves Cuba as a result or he remains in power, it is up to him and the Cuban people," says Helms. "But he must not leave Cuba."

The current question is whether the initiative Clinton will enact this spring of the second Torricelli-Alarcon encounter—the high-ranking U.S. Cuban exile in 30 years (Clinton, a red-man inspired, is chairman of the Cuban National Association). That is a five-fold effort to ensure some clear observers of the Cuba file. Helms, an associate at Georgetown University's Latin American Studies Center in Washington, says that the Torricelli amendment would "shorten the Cuban exile's exile." Still, the odds, the result may encourage Clinton to take what he himself calls "collateral steps" towards responding to Cuban efforts by relaxing sanctions first imposed 25 years ago.

The Cuba sanctions policy, widely criticized in other countries as a relic of the Cold War, is an increasingly lonely one for Washington. Canada and other industrialized nations are capitulating to Cuba, at U.S. expense, on trade, investment, joint ventures and tourism.

But public and private advice that the Cold War is over, and that Clinton's George's Soviet policies are gone, could suggest a history of sensitive American feelings about Cuba. Resisting from long memories, such as Helms's, there is a trace of learning resentment that Castro declared independence from the United States in 1959 just as Cuban hero José Martí died from Spain in 1895. And Martí's goal was achieved with American help.

The successful U.S. intervention against Spain in the past of that history led to the birth of such sentiments that the sequel. After Spain's defeat, U.S. control of Cuba followed and foreign policies lasted 35 years. And after that, its economy was largely in American hands until Castro took Havana on Jan. 1, 1959. American control of Guantanamo Bay is one price that Cuba is still paying for U.S. aid in the Cuban Revolution.

The sensitive stance upon two centuries "It is scarcely possible," wrote John Quincy Adams, U.S. president in the 1820s, "to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and tranquility of the American Union."

The present atmosphere in Washington, with the clamor in Congress for economic war, is an echo of the mood exactly a century ago. As Mas noted his inscription in 2005, calls to arms resounded in the U.S. media and in Congress. "At a time that seemed wide awake and realized the necessity of winning more property," declared one senator.

President George Cleveland resisted the pressure, knowing "an epidemic of insanity." His successor in 1897, William McKinley, held out against what he termed "jingoism" for a year before yielding to war. But Bill Clinton—convinced that he had the power to tighten the dollar embargo on Castro's Cuba, and urged by his foreign allies to resist or suffer commercial retaliation—is a steadily treading line. □



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WORLD

A deadly turn

Fresh hostilities break out in Bosnia and Croatia

In war-weary Bosnia that week, a disarmament truce between the belligerent government and rebel Serbs expired, bringing a return to war and shell fire to Sarajevo. In neighboring Croatia, largely peaceful since 1991, government troops charged over the 100 ceasefire lines and wear on the offensive against rebel Serbs, reclaiming 500 square kilometers of territory. In retaliation, Serbs launched missile attacks on the Croatian capital, Zagreb, killing six people and wounding another 260. The renewed fighting caused consternation throughout the former Yugoslavia—and beyond. Bosnian leaders' military resolve a strong statement of intent and risk of escalation, and engaging, with considerable subtlety and European aid.

After the attacks on Zagreb, a second ceasefire in Croatia



Boasting success in Zagreb street 'as after Europe'

fighting continued. And both Radovan Karadzic, president of the Bosnian Serbs, and Milan Martić, the leader of the self-styled Republic of Serb Krajina in Croatia, vowed to reconquer the lost territory. Some analysts expressed concern that the separate Serbian rebellions

The Serbian missile attack on Zagreb's stadium on the most vicious incident in last week's fighting. Attacking the capital during lunch time, said Peter Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to Croatia, "was intended with one sole, simple purpose: to kill as many people as possible." "In the rubble of a children's hospital in Zagreb, where 100 children were housed together shortly after the bombing took place, Galbraith denounced the attack as "an utter outrage." Cluster-bomb missiles wrecked the hospital's operating theatre, a gynaecology ward and an antenatal unit. Cluster bomb wounds are "often permanent," stresses Galbraith, thousands of steel pins can cause injury that explode on impact, causing injury and death in all directions.

The fireworks in Bosnia and Croatia were very much on the minds of veterans, death camp survivors and diplomats who met in Italy last week to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War. Declared Mayor Francesco Rutelli of Rome: "We need look only to the other side of the Adriatic to see how precarious the postwar hope of peace has become," he said. "The lesson was not enough. The season of hate must end."

ANTHONY BILSON
with corresponding article

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There are a number of other factors that may influence the results of this study. For example, the study was conducted in a single center, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the study was conducted in a convenience sample, which may also limit the generalizability of the findings. Finally, the study was conducted in a single time point, which may limit the ability to draw conclusions about the long-term effects of the intervention.

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World NOTES

KEEPING THE PEACE

The Angolan government formally agreed to accept 7,000 UN peacekeeping troops to monitor a November accord aimed at ending Africa's longest conflict. One of the peacekeepers' major tasks will be removing an estimated 10 million land mines scattered throughout Angola as a result of nearly three decades of war.

ORGANS FOR SALE

Chinese dissidents told a U.S. Senate hearing that the executions of Chinese political prisoners and criminals were timed to coincide with the need for human organs to transplant, often for wealthy foreign patients. Prisoners are either shot in the head to harvest their kidneys and hearts, or shot in the heart to keep their organs available for transplant, they said. Foreign relations committee chairman Jesse Helms said the allegations will have an impact on the possible renewal of preferred trade status for Beijing.

CHAIN GANG REVISITED

After three decades, the chain gang returned to the United States when some 400 Alabama jail inmates began clearing rubbish and weeds from highways, bound in groups of five with leg irons and eight-foot chains. Alabama reintroduced the chain gangs to increase the deterrent effect of a jail sentence.

KOREAN TALKS

Seeking to end a nuclear impasse, North Korea agreed to high-level talks with the United States. Under a nuclear framework second signed last October, Pyongyang is limited to few reactors in exchange for agreeing to freeze and later stop its current nuclear program, which experts suspect can lead to the production of weapons. But a dispute arose over the extent of involvement by South Korea. North Korea's bitter enemy, in leading two replacement nuclear reactors.

EXIT IRAQ

Turkey announced the withdrawal of its troops from northern Iraq, six weeks after 30,000 soldiers crossed the border to wipe out Kurdish rebel bases. Rebels have been fighting for Kurdish autonomy in southwestern Turkey since 1984.

EXTREMISTS UNCOVERED

Australia's defense department suspected five suspected right-wing extremists on its staff after police raids uncovered illegal weapons and ammunition. The five belong to a fundamentalist Christian group that is anti-government and opposed to the United Nations.



MELER: Irish Republican Army supporters clashed with police in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, disrupting a visit by British Prime Minister John Major. The next day in Belfast, the capital, about 400 rioters hurled gasoline bombs, bottles and stones at police, injuring 17. The incidents were the worst sectarian violence in Northern Ireland since September, when the IRA called a ceasefire to its 25-year guerrilla war against British rule.

The search ends

After 15 days of painstaking, dangerous effort, Oklahoma City assistant fire chief Jon Thomsen called off the search for bodies in the federal building devastated by a truck bomb on April 19. "We've been through every rubble pile that we possibly can in the building that the structure will allow us to do," Thomsen said. "It's over." Rescuers recovered 294 bodies, leaving two people still unaccounted for. Among the last bodies found were those of three babies, just a few months old, who were in a cradle in the building's day care center when the huge fertilizer and fuel-oil bomb exploded.

Meanwhile, efforts to find those responsible for the bombing, the worst terrorist incident in U.S. history, spread across the country as authorities sought a man identified only as "John Doe Number 2" who was seen with suspect Timothy McVeigh before the explosion. McVeigh, 37, who was linked with rightwing paramilitary groups, is the only

person charged in the case. He is being held in a prison near Oklahoma City. The FBI detained two others in Missouri last week and questioned them about the case, but released them after 18 hours.

Jury trouble

Judge Lance H. evicted another juror from the O. J. Simpson double murder trial last week, the seventh since proceedings got under way in January. It replaced Tracy Hampton, a 25-year-old black female flight attendant, with one of six remaining alternates, a 29-year-old Hispanic woman who is a real estate appraiser. On April 30, Hampton had told his "I can't take it anymore." Last week, she was hospitalized for an undisclosed condition. Defense lawyers have said they would consent to continue the trial if further departures used up the pool of alternates and the number of jurors fell below 12. But prosecutors, who could then ask for a mistrial, have pointedly declined to say what they would do.

PAPER CHASE

Publishers reel from paper price hikes

Kanawap, B.C., is close to some of the forest lands in Canada. But having all those trees nearby is not making it any cheaper—or easier—for publisher Brian Butters to get the 1,500 tons of newspaper he needs annually to put out the *Kamloops Daily News*. Butters spends about \$5,000 each day for paper, a price that has soared by 60 per cent over the past 18 months. This increase is eating deeply into the *Daily News*'s profits as well as those of its parent company, Southern Inc. of Toronto, which made 944 million in 1994. To ease some of that pressure, Butters plans to cut the width of the *Daily News*'s pages by 1.25 inches this month. The same ones will also be shortened in the other 16 daily newspapers owned by Southern across Canada. That surgery is expected to save the company some \$10 million every year—although it will cost about \$7 million this year to adapt Southern's printing presses. This strategy, which is also being followed by other newspapers across Canada, is just one component of an increasingly bitter struggle between cash-strapped publishers and the pulp-and-paper industry that supplies them. "Many of us have expressed our deep dissatisfaction with the price increases that we have seen, but newspaper companies don't seem very interested in hearing our views," says Butters. The 25-year veteran of the notoriously cyclical paper industry says, "The newspaper companies' view is that what goes around, comes around."

What is causing trouble in a big way is the price of paper. After hitting lows of below \$600 a ton between 1992 and 1994—a price that forestry analysts say was 50% below the average production cost for a Canadian newspaper company—the price for a ton of newspaper hit \$1,025 last week. That included a whopping 32-per-cent hike imposed on May 1. Forest industry analysts predict that by next year, newspaper could cost \$950 or more a ton, matching the all-time highs reached in 1988. To make matters worse for publishers, the same upward spiral is playing out with recycled paper, which now makes up about 30 per cent of North America's newspaper content. In some areas, recycled paper prices have climbed 400 per cent in the past 18 months. In fact, the closure of The *Houston Post* last month was blamed in part on rising paper costs. Says John Johnson, a forest products analyst for Richard



Butters: "Many of us have expressed our deep dissatisfaction"

\$7.99 price tag on Grubbs's 1992 best-seller, *The Firm*. The price of romance has also jumped—a novel from Harlequin now retails for \$3.75, after a 25-cent increase in May. Bookstore company managers blame *Rebeller One*. "The increases in paper prices have been absolutely devastating."

Paper prices are rising so dramatically because demand for newspaper is fluctuating at the same time that access to trees is declining. North American newspaper demand is being spurred by a seven-per-cent growth in print advertising this year, while Asian demand for newspaper has grown by 12 per cent annually for the past five years.



Toronto Star presses' demand in the United States is pushing up Canadian prices

However, Canadian publishers complain that the demand from a surging U.S. economy is forcing up newspaper prices at a time when Canadian papers are still struggling to recover from the morass. The *Toronto Star*'s advertising sales are off 35 per cent from the boom times of 1988 and company spokesman Fred Ross says, "We're the 10th largest newspaper in North America, but when it comes to newspaper prices, we are forced to follow the lead of the U.S. papers. And right now, demand for newspaper in the United States is much higher than it is here."

On the supply side, there are simply fewer trees to be harvested. Johnson says that provincial government regulations have chipped the number of trees available for cutting, while sharp increases in lumber prices have diverted more logs away from newspaper and into higher profit-margin building products. Furthermore, the environmental standards on pulp-and-paper mills are becoming increasingly expensive to meet and maintain. Vancouver-based MacMillan Bloedel, which produces more than 700,000 tons of newspaper a year, estimates it spent \$200 million in the past five years to meet new environmental standards, most of which were aimed at halting its mills' discharge of chlorine, and its bleach wood pulp. And it is these stringent corporate requirements that are now reflected in higher paper prices.

Currently, there is no sign of any new newspaper supplies coming to relieve the pressure on publishers. The cost of building a new pulp-and-paper mill is now as high—between \$300 and \$500 million—that little manufacturing capacity is being added by Canadian companies, a despair of restraint that coincides with the industry's specific apathy during the last peak in the commodity cycle. When newspaper prices soared to a record high of more than \$650 a ton in 1988, Canadian paper companies expanded aggressively—only to lose \$2.4 billion over

Toronto Sun Publishing Co. last week, chief executive officer David Godfrey laments. "The rate of increase in the past year has been unreasonable." The Canadian Daily Newspaper Association has also reacted against what it calls "predatory pricing policies" by Canadian producers. CNA president John Joy says his organization would forward letters of protest to every forestry company chair executive in Canada, "but our complaints were largely ignored." Still, Canadian publishers are not the only ones who are feeling the squeeze. Their European counterparts, hit recently with a 20-per-cent increase in newspaper prices, are accusing their suppliers of being greedy. These accusations were taken seriously enough for the European Commission to launch an investigation into an alleged newspaper cartel in seven countries within the European Union. Commission officials recently ruled about 40 companies to collect data for the ongoing probe.

For their part, Canadian publishers are continuing to explore ways to cut costs and pass at least some of the newspaper price increases on to readers. Some innovative internal savings have already been found, for example, the extent of pages of a paper coming off a printing press are usually of poor quality and used to be scrapped, now they are used for internal consumption. But many senior publishing executives also say that they are convinced that the cycle will eventually turn in their favor. Butters, for one, says that newspaper companies will eventually be tempted into adding additional newspaper capacity or diverting more of their wood supply into paper production. The *Kamloops Daily News* publisher adds, with considerable relish, "Our day will come." But until then, shrinking page sizes and reducing print runs will be the order of the day.

ANDREW WILLIAMS

the next five years as paper flooded the global market during the recession.

The hard lessons of the last downturn, however, are serving the pulp-and-paper companies well today. MacMillan Bloedel, one of two paper companies supplying The *Kamloops Daily News*, recently posted a first-quarter profit of \$653 million on sales of \$1.2 billion, quadrupling the \$15.5-million profit recorded in the first three months of 1994. At Manulife-based Donohue Inc., shareholdings slipped bubbly were at last month's annual meeting, as chairman Charles Albert Polanski prefaced a second consecutive year of record profits. The company turned in 1994 net earnings of \$134 million on sales of \$867 million, and Polanski told shareholders that newspaper prices could mean a return to normal for several years. Still, he did voice concerns that high newspaper prices may eventually stifle demand. "We'd be satisfied with a lower price. But we're not a leader in the end," he noted.

As international commodity prices soar, Polanski and other pulp-and-paper producers are aware that their relationship with Canadian publishers is becoming increasingly strained.

At the annual meeting of the Godfrey-owned Sun, Polanski said that the rate of increase in the past year has been unreasonable. "The Canadian Daily Newspaper Association has also reacted against what it calls 'predatory pricing policies' by Canadian producers. CNA president John Joy says his organization would forward letters of protest to every forestry company chair executive in Canada, 'but our complaints were largely ignored.' Still, Canadian publishers are not the only ones who are feeling the squeeze. Their European counterparts, hit recently with a 20-per-cent increase in newspaper prices, are accusing their suppliers of being greedy. These accusations were taken seriously enough for the European Commission to launch an investigation into an alleged newspaper cartel in seven countries within the European Union. Commission officials recently ruled about 40 companies to collect data for the ongoing probe."

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Federal Transportation Minister Doug Young in a sudden move to un-derminement. In late April, he declared that as part of "the largest business deal in Canadian history," the federal government will sell its stake in Canadian National Railway Co. for \$25 billion. Then, last week in Calgary, Petro-Canada president Jim Sinclair unveiled another big deal involving government assets—a sweeping restructuring plan that is expected to save the company \$1 billion a year and help Ottawa to sell its 70-percent stake in the company at an average of 50 cents a share for more than \$2 billion. But before Ottawa makes its move, both companies face a hard sell. Petro-Canada will have to demonstrate that its restructuring plan actually works. And CN will have to convince the market that it can slash both its workload and surplus capacity. Following the introduction of legislation in the House of Commons last week that will allow for the privatization of CN's core railway assets, Young told Sinclair: "We believe investors will be interested in CN if the price is right—that is the key issue."

The privatization of Petrol and CN—key corporate assets in Ottawa's deficit-reduction plan—could also be stalled because many major investors are still reeling from the failed strategy of another former Crown corporation. On March 26, Air Canada, which was first partially privatized in 1986, announced that it had raised about \$500 million through one of the largest sales of public offerings of stock in Canadian business history. But to the disappointment of many investors, the deal underperformed. The company's share price fell 10 percent in the first week after the offering, and it took more than a month to recover. The company's share price fell 10 percent in the first week after the offering, and it took more than a month to recover. The company's share price fell 10 percent in the first week after the offering, and it took more than a month to recover.



CN train crossing the right place for investors

Selling CN and Petrocan

Two Crown companies are cleaning house in hopes of buyers

If the market does embrace the government's privatization strategy—both of which are expected over the next 12 months—Petro-Canada is expected to fare better than CN. The sprawling oil company has been steadily improving its bottom line since 1986 when it posted a \$600-million loss on revenues of \$4.96 billion. Last year, it earned \$280 million on revenues of \$4.7 billion, and Sinclair's new strategy should further boost its profits. Under that plan, 700 workers will be laid off and three operating divisions will be merged into one. "We have had some good stories to tell over the last three years," said Sinclair

"But we are not where we need the corporation to be to have interest in investors."

The value of Petro-Canada's 246 million existing shares, which have been trading in the \$22 range for most of the year, have also been hurt by the fact that Ottawa owns 70 per cent of the firm. According to Tom Caldwell, president of Toronto-based Caldwell Securities, the widespread uncertainty about the government's plans for Petro-Canada has, until recently, overshadowed the fact that it is slowly emerging as one of the strongest performers in the volatile Canadian energy sector. He said the firm will increase both its oil production and its natural gas sales this year, and next year the Toronto office said that it developed in southern Alberta is also expected to start producing more than 15,000 barrels a day. As well, the Hibernia offshore oilfield, located 320 km east of Newfoundland, will add 31,000 barrels a day to Petro-Canada's production when it comes on stream in three years. The \$6.3-billion project, which is being developed as a partnership with the federal government (right per cent), Petro-Canada (25 per cent) and three U.S. oil companies (87 per cent), appears to be on track. "Olefin is starting to happen," said Douglas Macdonald, an oil and gas analyst with Wood Gundy Inc. in Toronto. "The project is moving along quite well."

Still, despite Petro-Canada's improving performance, the sheer size of the proposed share sale will make it difficult to sell. To give the shares more appeal to new investors, Caldwell said, buyers will probably have to agree that before making offers, a more that could attract stockholders. He also expects that such an issue would come in two tranches—on Air Canada's original offering date—which would allow the market to digest it over the space of two years or more. CN's prospects, however, are slumping as it is over a more risky and less financially appealing than Petro-Canada. Last year, in an attempt to become more efficient, CN (which merged with Canadian Pacific Ltd. of Montreal) shed rail companies had already cut a number of their lines and maintenance facilities, but they were still plagued with excess capacity. A cut of 1,000 employees would have allowed the company to become more viable by cutting staff and also eliminating thousands of kilometers of track.

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Lotus
Making Smarter

But earlier this year, when Canadian Pacific finally offered to pay \$1.6 billion for CN's eastern assets, CN president and chief executive officer Paul Teller rejected the offer, saying it was too low. But, said Caldwell, "something has to happen to rationalize the industry in Eastern Canada before the shareholders."

Still, CN did manage to earn \$245 million on revenues of \$4.6 billion in 1994 after recording three years of losses. But the railway is also carrying a \$1.5-billion debt, which would put a substantial drag on any public share issue. CN could reduce that debt by selling off some of its assets, and last week it was negotiating to sell its Montreal maintenance shop to Australian-based GEC-Alsthon, a manufacturer of train equipment and signal technology. Young said the government could assume some of CN's debt. Added Young: "When we put CN out, its debt structure must make it a candidate to be a viable operation."

Whatever plan is eventually implemented to dispose of CN's rail holdings, the railway remains unified with some of the most restrictive union agreements in the industry. Over the last decade, US railways have become much more efficient as they abandoned excess track and paved back their spurs. But under its collective agreement with the Canadian Association of Workers union, many of CN's assigned workers have lifetime job guarantees. Those guarantees are now being tested by a federal arbitrator, but Young said that no matter how the arbitration rules, CN labor costs must come down. "I would hope common sense would prevail," said Young. "The opportunity for the railroad to survive is in the hands of employees."

Privatizing CN also presents some political challenges. Harry Goss, vice-president of the Ottawa-based consumer group Transport 2000, said that if no restrictions are placed on its ownership, CN could quickly be taken over by one of the U.S. major freight carriers that want that the CN share issue is simply too large to be absorbed by Canadian investors alone, and that a degree of foreign ownership will ultimately have to be allowed. Indeed, Young said that under the terms of the proposed legislation no one person or corporation would be allowed to purchase more than 15 per cent of the issue. But the bill would allow any number of foreigners to buy up to 15 per cent of the railway, making it possible for the 76-year-old Crown corporation to fall into non-Canadian hands. Still Young: "We think a widely held company is the right way to go. Now, the market will decide if we're right."

TON FENWELL

Splurging and purging

John Wilson has done the unthinkable. The chief executive of Placer Dome had every opportunity to follow the noble corporate tradition of overpaying for a "strategic" acquisition—complete with a bidding war against a rival mining company—and he blew it. In early April, the gold producer offered to pay \$425 million for International Nickel Exploration, a junior mining company with a stake in a Latin American asset. But when that offer was rebuffed by a \$510-million bid from Rio Algom, cost reasons prevailed. Rather than blocking Rio Algom's shot with a bellow of rage and a



BY DEBORAH MCMURRY

Contractor crowded over the 50-per-cent premium it managed to pay for Consolidated Bathurst.

Still, despite the repeated assurances that things really are different after the latest recession, there is an eerily familiar look to the corporate landscape these days. As soon as earnings are restored and penny stocks are full, the roving eyes return. According to Newark, N.J.-based Securities Data Co., the volume of mergers in the United States was \$100 billion in the first three months of 1995 and the volume of worldwide M&A in the first quarter was \$180 billion—up 38 per cent from a year earlier.

At home, things began to simmer last year when Reuters Communications paid \$5.1 billion for Madison Hunter. A few months later, Barrick Gold bought off other contenders and won the hand of Lac Minerals for \$2.3 billion. Cauter subsequently launched a \$650-million takeover campaign against Alcoa, which spluttered to an end last February. But just weeks later, Wallace McCain decided to spite his brother following a lively seat, by acquiring Maple Leaf Foods for \$1 billion. Now, Seagram is paying \$6 billion for control of USA, and Orion Corp. is reportedly inching towards a takeover offer for Labiet.

But in this world of activity—accompanied by the usual sussed track of well-publicized—there is one group of megadeals that stands out: the \$23-billion crash for Chrysler by billy boys Kirk Kirkorian and Lee Iacocca. As a significant Chrysler shareholder, Kirkorian's play is right on the money. When it comes to cash reserves, you can't trust senior management not to blow it. Kirkorian wants to get his mitts on Chrysler's \$20-billion kitty, either by snatching it directly or by forcing the company to distribute it to shareholders in the form of a cash dividend.

Chrysler management repeatedly insists that, as Japanese competitors that manufacture such reliable cash cushions, it needs its stock to survive the next time the wheels come off the industry. The rub is that North America is not Japan. Ownership is stretched differently here, and investors have different agendas. We probably should be better at breaking this down. But then we'd also need more renegeable CEOs like John Wilson, who just said No. However tempting the sphere may be.

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Business NOTES

WORKFORCE DROPOUTS

Canada's unemployment rate fell to a 4½-year low of 6.1 per cent in April, Statistics Canada attributed the drop from 9.1 per cent in March largely to the decline in people who have stopped hunting for jobs and are no longer registered in the workforce. The drop of 30,000 in the workforce to 1.4 million pushed the participation rate—a key indicator in measuring unemployment—to 64.9 per cent, an 11-year low.

WORKING WHEELS

Sales by the three largest North American car manufacturers dropped by 17 per cent in April, compared with April, 1994, figures Ovum, auto sales are down 10.5 per cent in the first three months of the year. Ford, which has bucked the downward trend because of the popularity of its products, reported that its sales last month were down 13 per cent. Meanwhile, Chrysler Canada Ltd. plans to shut down its plant in Brampton, Ont., for two weeks because of slumping sales.

TAKING CONDITIONS

Canada may have to cut the taxes on super-income workers to remain competitive in the world economy, according to David Dodge, deputy minister of finance. Dodge said that Canadians with incomes in the range of \$75,000 to \$200,000 are paying a higher rate of tax by international standards. He also noted that corporations inside and outside the country are worried that those tax rules are discouraging them from setting up high-technology or cutting-edge operations.

BREIVING A DEAL

A major U.S. investment bank has confirmed that it is working with a South American lawyer to assist in a deal in which Canada's Orica Corp. would acquire John Labatt Ltd. of Toronto. Smith Barney Inc. is working with Oricas International Ltd., a Luxembourg-based broker operating in South America.

A LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Canadian consumers and businesses are less optimistic this spring than they were a year ago, the Conference Board of Canada says. Declining confidence spels trouble for the economy because it means consumers are reluctant to spend and businesses are cautious about investing. The number of consumers expecting more job losses nearly doubled to 33.3 per cent, while only 36 per cent of business executives expected the economy to improve next year, compared with 64 per cent last year.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS



The kingdom of The Bay

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Last week's celebration of its 325th birthday by the Hudson's Bay Co. was a grand and historic occasion—but it had no connection with the department store chain as it exists today.

The company's promotional pamphlets, television spots and shop-window displays loudly celebrate the importance of its trading posts across Canada's north and its dominance of Canada's fur trade, the very thing conceived that had allowed it to survive and prosper since it was founded on May 3, 1670. Despite all the hubbub, "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay," as it was originally known, permanently moved its seat from its suburban operations on May 2, 1987, when it left its Northern Stores Division to a Winnipeg-based company put together by Mutual Trust. The move was prompted by the efforts of Ken Thomson, who thus controlled the Bay, to reduce the company's \$2.5-billion debt load. It only showed \$130 million of the balance sheets, but the level of solvency between the debt was had conducted no longer fit the 160's mandate of managing department stores in southern Canada.

Soberly, in January of 1991, the HBC closed 20 of its department stores, abandoning its founding commerce, without a word of explanation or regret. The real reason was that Thomson's profound love of animals had made him ashamed to be associated with the fur business. Probably, animal rights activists would be the ones, leading out pigs, roams to bay shoppers.

My own reaction was much more mixed. I could sympathize with Thomson's personal agony, but I had spent most of a decade researching and writing a history of the company, and the decision to cut its fur trade with the fur trade hit me hard. By distancing itself from the beast in pelts, the HBC inflicted real harm on those who less deserved it, the people who live in that part of Canada

*After 325 years,
The Company of
Adventurers has moved
on from the sturdy
traditions that built
Canada*

the poet Al Purdy called "north of summer." Hunting and trapping in the North is as their blood sport and hobby. It's a way of life, and far to claim the only code code can be so dear to wilderness. As Benetton Pollak, an Inuit artist from Tuktoyaktuk, told the 1974-1977 Berger royal commission on a proposed northern gas pipeline, "Just like you white men work for wages and have money in the bank, well, my bank is here, all around, with the fur."

None of this sounds theoretical when you visit the small communities of the fur trade, as I did, and quickly realize that those 16 photos showing Inuit people getting a bag-eyed white-haired seal pup had devoted not only the St. Lawrence bay-side caribou, but the rugged seal trade of the North. Though they do have baggy seals, and although they shoot seal animals instead of killing them, the trade between the suffering victims of fur producers. At the height of the anti-fur demonstrations in the late 1980s, a disgruntled Toronto woman who was leaving a formal reception at a downtown hotel with an elegant coat draped over her shoulders, was confronted by a shabby dressed protestor who kept yelling, "Giz,

lady—18 animals prove their lives for just coat!" She tried to ignore him, but he wouldn't let her get on a taxi, so she grabbed him by the collar of his windbreaker, pulled him close to her and through clenched teeth, asked, "You wanna make it 12?"

The HBC was not responsible for the nation's downturn and far sales have recovered since, but by an accidentally shifting down its fur departments, the company betrayed its history and the fur traders who made it great. The Hudson's Bay Co. really was special. John Bulfinch, the Scottish settler who, as Baron Tweedmouth, was governor general of Canada from 1935 until 1940, summed it up best when he noted that "the Hudson's Bay is not an ordinary commercial company, but a kind of kingdom by itself." And so it was. The 325th year given by Charles F. of England to his cousin Rupert, who had helped restore him to the throne, eventually extended to nearly one-third of the earth's land surface. During the two centuries of its undisputed monopoly (before its holdings were sold to the new Dominion in 1869, forming the present shape of Canada), it created and operated the world's largest—and still oldest—commercial empire. An outpost originally stretched from the Arctic Circle, across Western Canada and much of the northern United States, down to San Francisco and over to Hawaii.

The firm had been around for so long that the letters HBC were so familiarly thought to stand for Her Majesty's Coat, Nave, and so on, latterly called it the Thangy Bely Chap, and native women referred to it, with good reason, as the Humpy Bopz Chap.

The primary cause of the HBC's decline was to satisfy the European market's insatiable demand for better quality furs, and it was the luxury top hats for men that stayed in fashion for most of 200 years. Putting especially from its mail-and-rig carole, the hat for better led the Bay men over westward. As each parcel was filled out, the trade took moving dinner into the new land. "By its design, the HBC was the only company in the world that was responsible for spreading the map of Canada," noted the 200th-century Canadian explorer, the late Eric Morse.

The Bay moved a fortune on the fur trade, often earning as much as 50 per cent in annual dividends. The HBC was the heart of the company's proprietors, founded in London in 1670, when the company moved its headquarters first to Winnipeg, and later to Toronto. But what gave the company its historical significance were the tough Scotsmen with pained lips who set out to explore the continent, facing the Indians while clearing a continent. They were outcasts in a frightened land, yet they achieved something truly magnificent: they endured. And out of their endurance was born the nation for modern Canada—as a people, its history and its character. But the HBC was not a company. The HBC has been reduced to little more than a chain of middle-class department stores with a fancy coat.

LOSING ALTITUDE: Kevin Jarman, president of Canadian Airlines International Ltd., took heat from shareholders at the company's annual meeting in Calgary over his performance and his pay. Canadian reported a first-quarter loss of \$108.6 million, an increase of \$71.0 million, and minor executives defended their sizable bonuses as a time when employees have taken wage and benefit cuts to save the airline from bankruptcy. Meanwhile, Canadian's parent company changed its name from PWA Corp. to Canadian Airlines Corp.

Troubles with trade

Slipping trade relations between Canada and the European Union threatened to boil over about disputes over Italian pasta and Canadian turbot. The better fight over turbot fishing off Newfoundland, settled after the EU and Canada reached an agreement on higher conservation measures and a redistribution of turbot quotas, was followed by remarks made in Ottawa by Sir Leon Brittan, vice-president of the European Commission. Although Brittan's mission to Canada was meant to smooth the morning by strained commercial relations between Canada and Europe, he ruffled feathers by warning of the consequences of Canada's stance against Spanish fishermen. "The usual sympathy and wish to respond positively to Canadian requests may take some time to materialize and be less wholehearted

in the immediate future," Brittan warned. Following these comments, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien sharply cancelled a meeting later that day with Brittan, citing a scheduling conflict, and Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet declared in a statement that Canada had nothing to apologize for. Brittan later softened his statements and referred to Canada and the EU as "partners."

Brittan also remarked that if Canada wants improved relations, it should not retaliate against EU trade measures, such as the recent introduction of pasta export subsidies worth \$66 per ton. The subsidies reduce the cost of European pasta that is exported to Canada. Canada has retaliated by reducing its importation of Canadian exporters and wholesalers of Italian pasta. Noted Brittan, "That's exactly the kind of gesture that is inappropriate if we're now trying to come back together. I think it's very unwise."

The PRICE OF PRIVILEGE

BY VICTOR Dwyer

At 8 o'clock on a bleak April morning, the tiny limestone chapel of Lakefield College School is full of rows of sleepy, book-scrubbed teenagers, quietly gathering for morning assembly. At the last row, wedged into a back row, a very blond teenage boy takes the podium—and the rock music begins to blare. In 18-year-old Todd Lamson's eyes, Armstrong's Walk This Way is a perfect prelude to an emotional speech about his onerous journey at the picturesque Ontario school. The tells of hitting under a pile of laundry to avoid being caught in the illegal dormitory—after earlier—and of camping trips "that developed personal leadership and lifelong skills." There are "Whites—no close friends and to a favorite teacher named Richard Life. "A supportive, compassionate human being who encouraged individuality and self-assurance in his students." And in an impassioned

closing flourish, he speaks of his own relief at having become "a well-balanced young man," before imploring those in the audience to take good care of "the destiny and precious future of a school I have grown to love."

At a time when one in five teenagers fails to finish high school—and when those who do often graduate from a swirl of crowded classrooms, overworked teachers and peer pressure to be mediocre—the private-school option has become increasingly attractive to Canadian parents. Many are choosing Christian schools, drawn by the sense of order and academic rigor (page 46). Others have treated their rights on the Ivy League of private schools roughly 70 institutions that were built on the model of British grammar schools. Stopped in tradition, those schools have a huge drawing power for middle-class Canadians, many of whom are seeking franchised services to place their children in

Part academic hothouse, part country club, private schools are enjoying a boom

UCC student Chris Buchler. Lakefield students, John Tennant (left), Victoria Horvath, Scott Ross, Sue Haddad. (Facing a world of crowded classrooms, overworked teachers and negative peer pressure)

a world where both individual attention and an intense push to succeed are guaranteed. "Our career profile is considerably different from just a university one," says William Mitchell, headmaster of St. John's Hesse School in Markham since 1989. "We're seeing far more two-career families on the lookout for value-added." Mary Perreault Macoveil, a professor of sociology at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., cites another barrier as a major factor in the willingness to take the private-school plunge: Says Macoveil, "The worst view of parents are people with all their eggs in one basket, and they can't afford to diversify."

Handing a student in the world of kids and blue Masons has an undeniable appeal: student-teacher ratios of 6:1 at Moncrest School in Toronto; one computer for every two students at St. Andrew's College in Aurora, Ont.; whitewater rafting, rock climbing and cross-country skiing on the 1,300-acre campus of Sedburgh School in Markham, Ont. But the most is not to be taken lightly. Even new pre-better, with annual tuition at a minimum of \$4,000 and running as high as \$14,500 for a day pupil, plus roughly another \$30,000 for those who board. As well, there is the not-negligible cost of entering a community that is equal parts country club and academic hothouse. Standards can seem unachievable—and acceptance is fierce. There are unique social pressures where money, for some, is no object. And despite their best efforts, private schools have not escaped the social challenges that increasingly face the public system: racism, drugs, teenage sex.

But for many parents, the negatives are outweighed by their disillusionment with the public school system. "Knowing their children would do better than they did has always motivated the middle class to support public institutions," says Heather Jane Robertson, coauthor of *Class Warfare*, a critique of Canada's public schools. "These days, parents don't think their children will do better, and so they feel themselves looking for ways to get their kids over the backs of other kids." Susan Hunter of Halifax transferred her twins, Peter and Christine, now 15, to St. Cuthbert's, 210 km away in Moncton, N.B., when they were in Grade 8. "I would have loved it if my kids could have been successful in public school," says Hunter. "But they just needed more attention than they could get in an understaffed, understaffed system. In the end, far better as far worse, they had to be my first consideration."

Having succumbed with that same dilemma, many parents are taking out second mortgages or mortgaging the fruits of maternal success to give their children an educational edge. Others are even dipping into university trust funds. "Parents increasingly see the make-or-break years as coming much sooner than university," says John Messenger, headmaster of 206-year-old King's Edgehill School in Windsor, N.S. "They tell us they will just have to worry about university when the time comes." Douglas Blakely, principal of Toronto's Upper Canada College (UCC), also sees more parents making sacrifices than in the past. "They will buy the Chevrolet



instead of the 1960s, or put all grilling the sear collar." The result is provide an educational edge has created some wealthy converts. Joan Barrett of Bancroft, Ont., describes her husband, Ted Moore, and himself as "typical kids of the Sixties," who ran a small boat-building business. As their older daughter, Daisy, made her way through public school, Barrett watched her become bored, both by her school and herself, who were not very intellectual by challenge. "By the time Daisy entered Grade 8, middle Barrett was getting the message that it was cool to be a geek." At Lakeside, 80 km away, Barrett found "a place that looked like it would make Daisy push herself." Near to Grade 12, Daisy has been joined by her younger sister, Jennifer. Although both girls get partial bursaries, Barrett and Moore have had to "work around the clock" to acquire their earnings from \$35,000 to about \$52,000 annually. And, she says, they have about no savings, no 401Ks, and never cut out. "It has been terrible, selfish, painful," says Barrett. "But when we began to see

COVER

provinces collect them into so-called elite schools as junior highs, "highly or wrongly these schools have a reputation," says Nancy Barrett, who has two sons at Upper Canada College. "You have 12 and 13-year-olds who are not leaders and not being led, who are putting in time at an age when they need strong direction and incentive."

UCC, like many private schools, places a premium on extracurricular activities, especially sports. Grade 9 and 10 students are required to take part in an after-school athletics program that utilizes the school's four gyms, five squash courts, six tennis courts, a year-round hockey arena and an indoor pool. Many private schools are also highly competitive in interscholastic sports. With only 585 students, The Crescent School in north Toronto sports 47 teams. Appleby College in Oakville, Ont., requires all kids to clock in a minimum of 60 hours a year on extracurricular activities. And beyond those demands, schools now routinely track that students complete several hours annually in community service. "Private school does not end at 3 p.m.," says Jennifer Hedges, a former public school student now in Grade 13 at Lakeside. "It ends when you fall asleep."

And with those busy schedules comes a high level of supervision. In the British Isles, the schools ensure that every student becomes a part of what Lakeside assistant head Susan Huxell calls "a web" of adults—houseparents, those teachers and counsellors—as well as fellow students, through house and perfect systems. Predictably, that attention can seem stifling. "Everything is so regulated that it takes the decision-making process away from us," says Alex MacLachlan, in Grade 11 at Illinois Grammar School. Others question the effects on those who do not fit in. "There is much alienation in the point of view, but the experience is not for everybody," says David Borna, who graduated from UCC in 1993 and is now at McGill University in Montreal. "I survived nicely, but what is the experience for someone who needs their own space, who just does not respond to all the stimuli?" They probably would see themselves as an utter failure.

Old-school traditions can make for a decidedly racist atmosphere—one that using parents' privilege as a key component of what they are purchasing. "People would never be explicit," says UCC's Huxell, in an office that boasts two chandeliers, plus three A.Y.

Parents are dipping into university trust funds to give their kids an educational edge

Students at Upper Canada College. Hunter left: "In the end, for better or for worse, my children had to live my first considerations."



Daisy being challenged and her needs being met, there was no learning back.

According to Nova Scotia's Messenger, the shift from public to private schools represents a "bizarre new fashion." Parents, he says, are frustrated with public school policies, such as child-centered learning, multilevel grades and open-concept classrooms, "lured by educational theories and back-to-basics mantras." Instead, parents want a greater say in their child's education—a cause that the private schools themselves have had to reject to "Go back 40 or 50 years, kids were dumped off here and did not see their parents for two years," says Michael Miller, a teacher at UCC and master of World's House residence. "They flip and they had found a public school and that was the end of it." Today's parents, says Robert Nuyse, headmaster of Ashbury College in Ottawa, "vote with their feet. We know we have to satisfy them." For their part, parents talk in terms of good return on their investment. "When you are paying for your child's education, you buy the right to involvement," says Hunter. "If you are inclined to complain about the service, you should get results."

Among the parents most often drawn to private schools are those, like Barrett and Hunter, with children paired at the brink of adolescence—when the public system is most



Jackson paintings—gifts to the school from former graduating classes. "But the attraction of Upper Canada College is that your child will be going to school with kids who are going to be successful, because of hard work and family background." At St. George's in Vancouver, headmaster Gordon Adkinson says that "parents are applying for an educational package—they are looking out for a whole cultural embrace." But while the schools trumpet their chubby feet, students from lower income brackets can find the experience alienating. "It is hard at times to accept that your peers go skiing at Chateau, in Bernards for March break, that their parents drive Chrysler cars," says Lakeside's Hedges, whose mother is a social worker. Later is a carpenter, and who has a part scholarship from the school. "If you can't deal with that, Lakeside can be trying, emotionally."

In most private schools, that social pressure is matched by a comprehensive academic challenge. At St. George's College in Quebec's Boston Township, students write three full sets of exams a year: those at Ridley College in St. Catharines, Ont., are given formal academic assessments every five weeks. And at UCC, it is mandatory for students to write the American Scholastic Achievement Test (SAT) with those challenges, once upon a time opportunities. Several West Coast schools have active exchange programs with counterparts in Japan. Students at Bishop Strachan School in Toronto test spend two terms studying at a French school.

Such high standards can catch some students by surprise. John Wince, superintendent of the Seven Oaks School Division in Winnipeg, says that many parents believe that a simple transfer



There are unique social pressures when money, for some kids, is no object

to the private system will solve their child's problems. "But if your kid is not going to make the grade," notes Wince, "private schools do not have to keep him." Sociologist Mowrer, who has interviewed hundreds of private-school parents, says that a growing emphasis on merit, rather than family connections, has led to increasing numbers of students being "kicked out"—"gently asked to leave in order to purify the academic atmosphere."

"The purchase of merit," as Lakeside headmaster David Huxell calls it, is a primary reason many parents turn to private schools. As more provinces move to include learning-disabled children in regular classrooms, and as Ontario de-stresses Grade 6, Huxell says that "parents have become afraid that their kids are getting left in classrooms that are trying to do the two teach." Although Toronto's Ministry, for one, offers a special program for students with learning disabilities, most private schools gear their teaching and curriculum to the academically strong. "We have no basic or general kids—all our kids are headed to university," says Nigel Smith, dean of students at Toronto's all-female Brimley Hall. Increasingly, parents are turning solely to prepare for entrance exams, if the country's most academically exclusive private institutions, the University of Toronto Schools, only one in seven applications is accepted.

Private-school administrators are unapologetic about their discriminating standards—saying that such selectivity merely reflects the philosophy of the elite. "Our parents are after very high grades," says William Phillips, headmaster of Brookhaven. "They agree with the idea of equity in principle. But they are skeptical about it working in practice." It was just such pedagogical pragmatism that convinced former Ontario Minister Stephen Leves, in 1984, to send his son Alex, now a reporter at Toronto's City TV, to UCC in 1988. According to Levesburg, the couple made the choice after finding that the public system at the time did not offer enriched classes for intellectually gifted children. "It was against our principles to do it," says Levesburg. "But you do not sacrifice your kid to political principles."

For the most part, private schools accept the central task of steering students for the rigors of university. The theory at

Lakefield is open until 11 p.m. every night of the week, and most schools insist that students study at least two hours each evening. "I would go home and cry every night," recalls Andrea Ishara, 18, of her first year at University of Toronto School. "It was that much worse." Several schools, including Brewood College in Vancouver, Belmont Hall in Winnipeg and Montreal's Lower Canada College, strongly encourage senior students to take so-called advanced placement courses—equal in difficulty to first-year university credits. And determined to prove their academic worth, a growing number of private schools are converting to the International Baccalaureate (IB) program. Administered from central offices in Switzerland, the program combines a rigorous curriculum with external examinations. Currently offered at both Ashbury College and Glenwood School in Ottawa, as well as at

Colleges published twice a month, it was a best-seller—and a public image setback for UCC. A collection of 31 horrors of life at the school, its darkest chapters tell the stories of former students who felt utterly alone as students, who were physically abused by the "friends of the house"—older boys assigned to look after them. And McDonald says that Volume 2, which he is currently editing, will include a revelation by Patrick Johnson, who opined from 1965 to 1974 and now disowned, of the rape of one boy by a master in the early 1970s. The student had a nervous breakdown as a result, Johnson said. "His dream, but the incident was never made public."

Author Michael Ignatieff, a student head at UCC's World's House in 1964, recalls "the dread old cocoons" of boarding-school life: "The school gave me an awful lot of authority and it brought out the best in all of us," says Ignatieff. "It gave me a lifelong aversion

Bloomers and blazers

The products he sells are decidedly男生: jeans, t-shirts, heavy time socks and emerald ties. But each August, says co-owner Ed Taylor, Blazers clothing shop at Toronto "becomes an absolute zoo." Since 1981, Taylor has been a major supplier of uniforms to students at more than 30 private schools across Ontario. And every year, he struggles to meet the wishes of young clients trying to live within the rules—while dressing to impress. "The girls always want their life way shorter than the parents or the schools approve of, and the boys often want their pants bigger or heavier socks," says Taylor. "Blazers sits with the underwear part of going to private school."

There was a time when that tension had serious consequences. Hugh Turnbull, now an investment banker, recalls the mandatory five-mile jaunts around the track at Trinity College School in Port Hope, Ont., in the 1950s for boys who dared to wear knee-length shorts. But today, headmaster Roger Wright says the rules have been relaxed. Blazers can wear any pants but jeans, any striped or solid-color shirt and any blazer at all. Hair can be long if it is clean and combed. "We don't get too excited about what the kids are wearing," says Wright. "If you bag three about it at the time, you lose credibility as other guys."

At the all-girl Miss Elgin's and Miss Oshawa's School in Markham, students themselves have led the charge to ditch mandatory bloomers—a 70-year-old tradition.

Launched by one student in "heavy polyester bloomers," the bloomers' function was originally to prevent a flash of underwear under flapping kilts. Last year, the girls claimed they were awful. "They are now able to visit our parents' homes and eliminate the kilts," it sounded official, but it was a real revolution for it. "So, old habits die hard, but I get Kim Albright says many girls have returned to bloomers, complaining that bloomers were just too biggy. Concrete Albright: "I guess they weren't really that bad after all."

Other schools have remained decidedly strict. At Lower Canada College, just west of Mississauga, headmaster Ted Blomman insists that uniforms as much as they were 55 years ago: grey flannels, school blazer and tie. Hair above the collar. And students are expected to put up their socks at halfway up the leg. "We student council president Jeanne Point says girls term in school for self-censorship. "Students tend to believe the uniform is strictly enforced, but people circumvent it in subtle ways," he says. "They wear cool vests under their bloomers, or put band-aids over their earrings."

Still, back at Belthia, Taylor questions how much a student can jazz up a navy blue blazer. "They're not fashion statements, you know," says Taylor, having watched along the head of a boy and Elgin. "A blazer is a blazer. That will never change."

SARA CURTIS



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Now, he notes, "our policy is still strict, but we look at each case." Still, there are limits: two years ago, Haddes expelled six senior students caught smoking marijuana, some of whom had previously been warned about using drugs and alcohol.

Some wonder just how much private schools continue to influence the society outside their doors—and to what extent the best schools give students an entire life of the ruling order. Twenty years ago, in his book *The Canadian Establishment*, Peter C. Newman wrote that "UCC commands the respect of generations of Canadian politicians as business, culture and public service." Now, he says, "the importance of private schools has waned." The reason: "The world economy has become too global, too competitive. The days when you were granted a desk at Wood Gundy just because you went to UCC are over."

Now, at everyone agrees with that assessment. Social-justice Maxwell? Not so much. That Canadian private schools continue to play an important role in "differentiating" the country's ethnic mosaic, it is the maintenance and providing it a place to get acquainted. Such schools are able to do so, she adds, largely because Canada has no well-defined layer of upper-crest postsecondary institutions to compare with the U.S. Ivy League, or Cambridge and Oxford in Britain.

In fact, Maxwell maintains, the changing ethnic profile of Canada's private schools demonstrates their power to reflect the country's changing elite.

As the world has changed, private schools have relaxed their rules

one that now includes vast numbers of first and second-generation Canadians. Although private schools claim not to track students by race, Maxwell has observed that between 35 and 40 per cent of students attending member institutions of the Canadian Association of Independent Schools belong to middle-income families. The vast majority are of Asian descent—a reflection, she says, of the cooperative wealth of Asian Canadians and of the private-school traditions of such countries as Hong Kong and India. Suresh Bhatia, whose son Anur is scheduled to graduate from UCC this spring, confirms that notion. "If there is a legacy the British left behind, it is that parents should send their kids to private school."

At times, the influx of new Canadians has engendered resentment on the part of old-guard whites—and public debate over quotas and curriculum changes. In 1989, St. George's headmaster Alan Brown left to succeed at another school because the school was admitting proportionately few applicants of Asian descent. "It is not true that we would resort to a quota system," he wrote in *The Vancouver Star*. Rather, he explained, several newly landed immigrants had difficulty passing compulsory entrance exams in English. More recently, Toronto's Haverford College expatriated what headmaster Priscilla Wain Burrow describes as "a broodmare" over its attempt to introduce a mandatory course in Mandarin Chinese (which was directly offered) as an elective in upper grades. In the end, those spirits the change went their flight.

Equally contentious have been efforts to turn single-sex schools

educational. When Lakeland announced its decision to accept girls in 1987, an organization of angry mothers, calling itself "Save Lakeland," launched a vocal campaign against the move. Haddes says that Lakeland made the switch largely to increase the pool of applicants—and the quality of the student body. That, in turn, has caused some senior resentment on the part of others in the private school community. At nearby Tudor City Castle School, which remains all-boys, headmaster Craig Kamuk acknowledges losing 10 girls in Lakeland the first year—and says enrollment has dropped at least another 10 since Trinity began accepting girls in 1991.

But Kamuk insists that his school will try to hold out as a single-sex institution. "It is a matter of principle," he says. "We are 151 years old. We have been doing this a long time." At Max Edgar's and Miss Chung's School in Montreal, meanwhile, headmaster Michelle Gony says that a record number of parents are asking for all-boys education for their daughters.

"People are more aware of the research on how girls benefit from having female role models, and how they are able to build self-esteem without boys around," says Gony. At Lincroome Hall, in Leich, she says that focusing on young women allows the school to channel its resources effectively. This year, for example, she hired a guidance counselor with expertise in mediating verbal conflicts. "With girls, you don't have to talk over a punch in the face, because that is not how they fight," explains Ruth Ann Pratt, head of the junior school at Devonshire. "It is a different kind of mood that we work on resolving."

Certainly, the few remaining bastions of male privilege are showing little inclination to open their doors to the opposite sex. Many boys say they enjoy the ability to build friendships without the pressure of flirting and dating. "I think the relationship you have with your friends in a lot of ways," says Jason Hepburn, a Grade 12 student at St. George's. "And," he adds, "if you don't have girls, you don't have to be in a position to trust the girls." Others dislike a hint of chauvinism in their defense of the old order. "Saying all boys has served our school," says Kevin Gilbert, an 11th grader at UCC, over a batch of sheepherd's pie and Kool-Aid. "You look at some schools that have let in young women. I wouldn't say they are exactly going downhill, but..."

He hesitates for a moment. "The reason most schools bring in girls is financial," he confesses stiffly and confidently. "It's got to that point, the Old Boys have to let go."

In the end, whether all-girl or coed, private schools offer a distinct—and highly attractive—alternative to the beleaguered territory of public education. For those weary of the battle on the public front, the rewards justify the sacrifice. "It was really a toss-up whether I should spend any time trying to change the public school system or put my energy into my own skills and see if I could make private school happen for the kids," says Lakeland's Jean Breen. "The choice wasn't easy," she adds, "but it was the only one to make."

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3M Innovation



Choir practice is the school chapel: Wilderness is not permitted, television is carefully supervised and Bible studies are compulsory

BACK TO BASICS

At Grenville, Christian values prevail

To some, it must sound like teenage hell, an idyllic, parental paradise. Grenville and alcohol are strictly forbidden. Students cannot leave the grounds without permission and must regularly attend compulsory chapel services and Bible studies. Relationships with members of the opposite sex are not allowed—or are wilderness or stress-free. Pop culture is rigorously controlled. Bands like Nirvana and Pearl Jam? Forget it. Classical and spiritual are the music that prevail. Television is closely supervised—and limited almost exclusively to news, current affairs, documentaries and educational programs. Only occasionally is an "appropriate" sitcom permitted.

But for the 250 students of Grenville Christian College, a residential Anglican school on the outskirts of Brockville, Ont., there is not much time for listening to rock 'n' roll or watching TV. From 6:30 a.m. until nightfall, "lights out" beginning at 10, the boarders' time is tightly structured. When not eating at the dining hall—where boys must use white plates and seated and young people must stand for adults—everyone is hard at work. A two-hour supervised study hall is mandatory each night. Daily homework is assigned in every course. Grades are tallied twice weekly and performance monitored closely. Volunteer community service and work detail around the school—such as cleaning, kitchen duty or groundskeeping—are obligatory. The satisfying pro-



Student on kitchen work detail: daily homework in every course, nightly supervised study and grades tabulated on a biweekly basis

ficiency at Grenville is best summed up by a single line: in its dining hall, bearing the words of 16th-century theologian St. Thomas Aquinas, "Peace is the tranquility of order."

And it follows that "disorder" does not go uncorrected. Serious violations of the code of conduct, such as drug or alcohol use, lead to expulsion. Minor infractions, demonstrating a bad attitude or showing disrespect to others, of ten result in a three-day trip to the kitchen: assist in cleaning—no scrub pots, a hot oil bathed? Absolutely. say Grenville staff members, who make no apologies for their "firm but fair" discipline.

So, how is it possible that Grenville students could be happy? That was a question that Gordon Maitz, then a student at the University of Western Ontario in London, asked himself more than a decade ago after receiving a letter from his younger sister Lydia, a Grade 12 student at the school, she wrote that it was surrounded by a high fence and patrolled by a guard dog. She also mentioned that all Grenville staff members live on the premises, along with their spiritual leader, Rev. Charles Farnsworth, the headmaster. Rev. Maitz "It sounded like a Nazi concentration camp run by a cult," Grenville he wrote by a visit. The "Nazi" turned out to be the wholesome gate gracing the entrance to the 250-acre campus. The dog was a fairly pet owned by

Farnsworth, a warm Anglican priest from Atlanta with a down-home style, who was instrumental in establishing the college in 1989. And while there were rules, Maitz says that most Grenville students seemed to accept them. "I had never seen a group of people more committed to the ideal of maintaining integrity and caring about others," says Maitz, who now teaches accounting and computer science at the school. "It really is like an extended family."

This family atmosphere, say students and staff members alike, is what sets Grenville apart. "Teachers have to not push a time clock," says Farnsworth. "There is a difference: sometimes between a credited teacher and a qualified teacher. But if you add dedication, then you have something special." At Grenville, such devotion is a fact of life. "The reason we are together is to exist primarily as a Christian community," says physics and computer science teacher John Chisholm. "But if the school were to disappear, nobody would leave. Our life together is the most wonderful thing in the world. We are like a small, old-fashioned tribal village."

All Grenville students are assigned surrogate "parents" at the school—and, in groups of eight to 10, spend weekend time with their "families." With an average student-teacher ratio of 6:1, young people are given extra ordinary personal attention. Teachers are available at all hours of the day to offer counsel or help or guidance. Faculty members receive only a modest stipend of between \$8,000 and \$11,000 beyond their accommodation and board (annual tuition, room and board is currently \$17,300). "The teachers here are very devoted," says Jessie Yount, an 18-year-old senior from Hong Kong who has attended Grenville for seven years. "I would need a lot of extra help, but they don't seem to mind it at all." And the discipline, many students say, is an integral component of their education. "My life values better when there are rules," says Jessie Willett, 17, a Grade 11 student from Johannesburg, Ont. "I always like to know what I am doing, when I stand, what is right, what is wrong, what is appropriate. I like order."

Scott Cleworth, 17, a Grade 12 student from Oakville, Ont., switched to Grenville three years ago when her parents became disenchanted with her public high school. "It was a typical high school scene—there were drugs and fighting," she says. "I didn't want to go to a public school—maybe an hour after school and then I could watch TV. And I could watch TV all night and 90s. But when I came here, I went from being close to the top of my class to being in the middle." Cleworth admits that she thought some of Grenville's rules were "crazy" when she first arrived, but she has soon adjusted. "Sure, I don't get to listen to my favorite rock groups, she says, "but that's not getting me any closer to going into university. And I love my whole life here."

This dual focus on academics and morality is prompting many parents, even the non-religious, to send their children not only to Grenville, but to a growing number of small, private, religious schools across Canada. "One of the myths is that these schools are little fiefdoms with homogeneous student bodies," says Gary Durbles, executive director of the National Federation of Independent Schools in Canada, which represents 1,300 private educational facilities. "But in the case of many Christian schools, parents often say they are the values and discipline as well as the academics." Adds John Vassoussis, director of communications for the 75-year-old Ontario Alliance of Christian Schools: "The aim of a Christian school is not to indoctrinate or convert. The aim is to prepare children, through a personally accepted Christian faith, for adult life."

There is one caveat, however. "We don't try to shove religion down anybody's throat," says Farnsworth. "We are primarily an academic school—with moral and religious values. If you concentrate on such things as honesty, integrity and ethics, the rest falls into place." And

while regular Anglican church services are mandatory, Grenville strives to present its message in a much broader context. Dr. Albert Fokianos, an ear, nose and throat specialist from Ripley, South Africa, chose the school for his daughter, Dana, who graduated last year, and son, Aymen, currently in Grade 9—despite the fact that they are Muslims. "In my view, there are values that are common to all religions," says Fokianos. Aymen, 15, acknowledges that when he arrived three years ago, he had problems adjusting. "I wasn't used to doing chores," he says. "For the first few months, I was a real dirty little kid. I still don't like it that much, but I do it." As for the Christian element, he says, "Sometimes I listen, sometimes I tune out. If they teach me a hymnal, sometimes I'll put it away because if I am going to sing, I should do it from my heart." Jan MacInnes, Grenville's dean of men, is philosophical. "We aren't saying the worst of it if they don't become Christians in their later life," he says. "Even if they have well-god study habits, we have done our job."

In recent years, staff members say, 98 per cent of Grenville's graduates have been accepted at a university or college of their choice. And according to director at studies John Chisholm, many students see their grades rise dramatically after enrolling at Grenville. But they must accept sacrifices—and learn to adapt. "It was really hard at

"If you concentrate on honesty and ethics, the rest falls into place"

Rehearsal for Gilbert and Sullivan's The Yeomen of the Guard at Grenville's winter festival



first," says Crystal Anzley, 15, a Grade 8 student from Hawkesbury, Ont. "There were a few days where I wanted my eyes out. The discipline can be hard, but I know that when I get out, it will all add up. So I just take it and try hard."

Beyond the classroom, there are many stress relievers. Eighty per cent of Grenville's students take part in extracurricular offerings, including the award-winning chess team, the Service club and the annual Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, plus a wide array of sports teams. At the same time, a few students confess to breaking the rules behind their teachers' backs—swimming the odd cupcake or listening to a smuggled Walkman. Andrew Slater, 12, from Scarboro Falls, Ont., feels that many rules "just don't make sense." And although he says he does not consider himself a devout Christian, on balance Slater admits his attitude has changed since his parents decided to send him to Grenville two years ago. "I didn't do so well in public school," he says. "I had problems with the teachers and skipping school. I wasn't focused at all. It was pretty bad." This year, Slater plans to graduate with his Grade 12 diploma and then take either one more year of high school or go to a community college. "My parents don't think it has been a waste," declares the clean-cut brown-haired student. "But it has got me through high school."

SCOTT STEWART is in Toronto

PARENT POWER

Jane Walker is a veteran private-school parent, happy with her experience. Her three eldest children attended Tango School in Edmonton, and it was "exceedingly superb," says Walker, a former teacher whose husband, John, is a writer now, after with the Alberta government. But by the time her fourth and fifth children reached school age, the cumulative cost had become prohibitive. Walker then put all five kids into the public system—only to grow increasingly frustrated with what she saw as a failure to teach basic principles. Her frustration peaked two years ago when her second youngest son was in Grade 3 and she felt that, although bright, he was simply not learning core mathematical concepts before moving on to another. When she started talking with friends, Walker found that many of them were unhappy, too. "Their children were not numerate or literate," she says. That was in the fall of 1999, about the time that Alberta Premier Ralph Klein started talking about his intention to launch a new experiment in education: So-called charter schools would combine the autonomy of private schools with the government funding accorded public ones. "I realized a few weeks," Walker muses, "and I said, 'What about a charter school where you can bring in a back-to-basics education, where children don't get to the next grade until they have mastered the first one?'"

Charter schools already exist in at least 11 American states. And this fall, Alberta will become home to the first Canadian ones—although some charter school proponents say that government delays in introducing legislation will mean that only a handful will open. Such schools are part of the Klein government's wholesale overhaul of education—reflexive driven in part by deep budget cuts, but also by a movement to shift some power from teachers and school boards to parents. To create a charter school, groups of parents, often working with like-minded teachers, must provide a curriculum and philosophy that meets broad provincial guidelines—but offers a program that is distinct from what is already available locally in the public system. Their districts could come from either select zoning, such as in a focus on core curricula, or as an alternative method of teaching particular subjects. Regardless, each school's founders sign a "charter" agreement with either a local school board or the minister of education to become autonomous administrators of the school. In return, the government provides full funding for each student, with which the parents hire staff and resources and lease space.

Like many of Klein's government reforms, charter schools have been the object of intense debate. Some critics maintain that the government is unfairly degrading the quality of public education to pa-

Alberta launches Canada's first charter schools



Walker with sons John, 20, and Kevin, 18, in the autonomy of private schools—push the government funding accorded public ones

rency to make public educators become more responsive." The provincial government is determined to stay the course—although it relaxed its own regulations on April 21, later than expected. According to the rules, the government will eventually allow up to 15 schools. But education department spokesman Garth Norris says that he expects only four or five this fall. Among them will likely be a group hoping to establish a school to address the educational needs of street kids and one geared to gifted children.

In the meantime, the Education Public School Board has succeeded in convincing four groups, including one headed by Walker, to cooperate in the creation of so-called alternative schools, which make use of existing board resources while giving parents a greater say in staffing, curriculum and day-to-day school activities. Although Walker says that her group could have proceeded ahead with its charter school proposal, she argues that the late release of the provincial government's regulations means that now there is simply not enough time. That she is philosophical "I'd get what we are after—a stimulating environment where you face the line and you learn," says Walker, "we will be happy as clams." If that is not the case, her group can restructure the charter school proposal next year. In either case, the new legislation appears to have prompted the beginnings of more public schools shaped in part by private priorities.

MARY NEMETH in Calgary

Nokia is part of Mark's program.



Mark Shupaker, President of Delta Corporation



As President of Delta Corporation, the software contractor whose products include the best-selling WinFax PRO software, Mark Shupaker is always on the go. Whether he is on other clients in North America or just to the cottage, Mark likes to stay in touch. That's why he relies on his Nokia cellular phone. No matter where he is, he can always network with his associates. But that's not the only reason Mark switches with Nokia

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Nokia cellular. For computer software owner Mark Shupaker it's more than just a phone. It's an important piece of hardware.



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CONNECTING PEOPLE

YEARBOOKS OF YESTERDAY

They are among the most prominent and respected Canadians, a Who's Who of actors and artists, captains of industry, politicians and media personalities. But although these New Kids had time in different directions, they have one thing in common: they are Old Boys and Old Girls—alumni of Canadian's preferred primary schools. Some spent their early years in traditional school buildings, others in makeshift and makeshift. In the following pages, M.C.'s presents a sampling of the past.

BRIDGWOOD COLLEGE SCHOOL

Midway, B.C. (1932)
Dr. Wilfred Bigelow, renowned heart surgeon, Alaskan oilman.
Alvin Karpis, former federal cabinet minister.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

ORFORD HOUSE SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
Ann Morley, actor, writer and performer.
Pat Pearson, children's author (A Herd of Fries).
Colleen, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
Harold C. Orr, chairman, BC Gas Inc.
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

ST. MICHAEL'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
Colleen, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

STANISLAV TWEEDSMuir SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
Colleen, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

BALMORAL HALL SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
Jennifer McQueen, former high commissioner to Jamaica, the Bahamas and Belize.
John Turner, former prime minister.
John Turner, former prime minister.
John Turner, former prime minister.

ST. JOHN'S RAVENSCOURT SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

ST. MICHAEL'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
Colleen, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

STANISLAV TWEEDSMuir SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
Colleen, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

ALBERT COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

APPLBY COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

ST. MICHAEL'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
Colleen, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

STANISLAV TWEEDSMuir SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
Colleen, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.
Barbara, Olympic gold medalist, 1948.

The whole school (UCC) went on strike for about three hours because we didn't get a day off when Prince Elizabeth got married (in 1947) and we didn't get a holiday for winning a football championship. There were other reasons but those were the ones I remember. I guess we figured there was only in members.
 —**Henry (Hal) Asakawa**, Pickering College (1941-1949), UCC (1948-1949), University of Toronto Schools (1948-1950), now Toronto's governor of Ontario.

Colin Fennell, actor, writer and producer.
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

The entire class arranged to charter a bus. We went out one night and went over the river to Niagara Falls (New York) after lights out. We didn't drink much. I was under age—about 26. We thought we got away with it. The next day, we got called in by the headmaster and the entire class got reamed. We were on the bus with a crew—10 buses.
 —**Peter Gorenfeld**, Ridley College (1949-1952), bart, CBC Radio's Newsnight.

ASHBURY COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
Robert MacNeil, journalist (BBC/McGraw-Hill Newsday).
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

BRUNSWICK HALL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

HARVEY COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

LAKELAND COLLEGE SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

PICKERING COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

STANISLAV TWEEDSMuir SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

ST. MICHAEL'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

STANISLAV TWEEDSMuir SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

Midway (1934)
John Bentley, chairman and CEO, Conifer Corporation.
Arthur Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Saskatchewan Ltd.

Backpack

A monthly report on personal health, life and leisure



Skating in-line for the pleasure and (buckle up!) the sport—growth rate is absolutely phenomenal

The wheel thing

BY ROSS LAVER

As anyone who sells sports equipment to predict how many pairs of in-line skates Canadians will purchase this year and the Wiley response will be a shrug and a cheerful smile. Both the uncertainty and the obvious delight are understandable. In the six years since the first mini-orbit of Rollerblades began to appear on roads and sidewalks across the country, in-line skating has progressed from a fringe activity to the fast-growing segment of the sporting-goods industry. In the first two years, Canadian demand held steady at about 250,000 pairs annually but after 1990, sales took off—surpassing 600,000 in 1993 and an estimated 800,000 in 1994. This year's sales are anybody's guess, but forecasts within the industry range upward from about one million pairs. Put another way, by next fall the number of Canadians who own in-line skates should easily overtake the 2.5 million who regularly skate on ice.

No longer just a fall, in-line skating has gone mainstream. Many buyers concerned about their health are discovering that skating provides an excellent cardiovascular workout—one that can burn as many calories as running, without putting nearly as much stress on the joints. Many skaters go in-line skating during the afternoon to build endurance and improve their technique, since many of the skills necessary for skating on pavements—such as skidding and stoppy turns—are translatable to the slopes. And across the country, dressed for in-line hockey leagues is increasing so fast that organizers sometimes find it hard to keep up. "We've gone from 150 players last year to 750 now," says Peter Abbott, general director of a roller hockey league in Calgary, one of at least 60 such organizations across Canada. Adds the 29-year-old Abbott: "The growth rate is absolutely phenomenal."

The very popularity of in-line skating, however, has led some that a few problems. Hospitals across the country are reporting a rising

tall of related injuries, ranging from minor scrapes and bruises to serious head injuries. At the same time, motorists in many cities regularly complain about in-line skaters who cannot responsibly obey congested downtown streets—relying to observe traffic regulations even as they insist on their right to use public roads. As a result, many municipalities are considering legislation to crack down on unaccompanied skaters.

Critics of the sport are not the only ones who are a need for tighter regulation. "It's hard enough for drivers to avoid every other based on the road without having to watch for someone whizzing past on eight wheels," says Holly Kemp, part owner of Recreation Rentals, a Vancouver-based company with three locations in the city. Four years ago, Kemp's firm kept 23 pairs of in-line skates in stock for rent; this year, the company has more than 500 pairs available. But although Kemp welcomes the sport's newfound mass appeal, she adds that something needs to be done soon to bring unruly skaters to their senses—don't their own safety as well as for the sake of drivers and pedestrians. Among other things, she believes that skaters should be barred from congested traffic areas and tutored if they fail to wear protective

SHOPPING FOR SKATES

A sure sign of in-line skating's popularity is the explosion in the number of models designed for specific types of buyers—from the casual weekend skater to the dedicated enthusiast. No two brands fit or perform the same, so consumers should try on several pairs before buying and, if possible, skate around the store.

Some retailers allow customers to rent skates by the day and apply the cost to the eventual purchase price—which can range from under \$100 to more than \$400.

It also helps to understand the major components of in-line skates: **Frame:** Constructed of plastic, nylon or metal, the frame is the skate's chassis—the channel that holds the wheels in place. For most skates, the stiffer the frame, the better. The vast majority of

skaters have four wheels, which offer the best control between forward and backward. Faster five-wheel frames have a wider turning radius and are intended for experienced speed skaters only. **Boots:** Boots are either injection-molded, like ski boots, or stitched, like traditional hockey skates. The best molded skates feature memory-foam liners that conform to the contours of the foot. Novice skaters should also look for a high cut, for improved ankle support.

Wheels: Wheels vary in diameter and quality of bearings. A 70-mm wheel is suitable for beginners; larger wheels offer more power with every stroke. The best bearings are certified by the Annular Bearing Engineering Council and assigned a rating between 1 (for non-allowable use) and 5 (for speed skating). Avoid bearings with no ABEC rating.

Once a fringe activity, in-line skating goes mainstream

equipment while using public roads. "The reality of the situation is that in-line skaters are not going to go away," she says. "We're going to be in cities, which means that governments need to allocate as much space—often like special lanes and designated paths."

In the meantime, an increasing number of skaters are banding together in clubs and associations to lobby for changes in legislation or for access to public areas where they can practise their sport in

relative safety. Keith Gane, a 30-year-old computer programmer at the University of Western Ontario in London, founded one such club, the Forest City In-Line Skaters, a few years ago. One of his first goals was to that city to force skaters off the streets. "It started when an inexperienced skater lost control on a hill and crashed through a plate-glass window," Gane says. "After that, there was a hue and cry in the local media. Townsfolk got so high that we were afraid we were going to be legislated off the roads."

So far, London city council has resisted that aggression—although bylaws prohibiting skaters from roads do exist in such communities as Regina and Guelph, Ont. Several other cities, including Ottawa and Vancouver, technically prohibit skaters from sidewalks, although the laws are not enforced. Earlier this year, Toronto city council gave police the power to ban more than 500 feet in roadless skaters. For first seeking to discourage in-line skaters, however, the council also agreed to principle a bylaw that reserves skaters' right to use urban streets, provided they stay traffic lanes. As part of the new policy, skaters aged 15 and over would be barred from sidewalks except when they are supervising children or when traffic conditions make road use unsafe.

For his part, Gane says that skaters have to take more responsibility for their own—and others'—safety. "What's going to get everyone in trouble is the people who don't obey stop signs, who weave in and out of traffic and generally ignore the rules," he says. Although Gane says he does not require members to wear helmets and pads while taking part in club-organized group skates, peer pressure generally means that they do. "I tell people that if they think they're not going to fall, they're deluding themselves," he adds.

The message, in fact, seems to be getting through. Three years ago, roughly 20 per cent of consumers who purchased in-line skates also purchased a set of protective pads, according to Shaun Morris, president of Recreation Sportsystems Canada Inc., the Montreal-based company that distributes Rollerblades in Canada. This season, he says, the figure has risen to about 60 per cent. For those concerned about the sport's safety, both the growth in skate sales and the increased use of protective equipment are reasons to celebrate. "It's a great way to have fun while building up the muscles," says Gordon Pansell, 66, of Markham, Ont. Three years ago, he and his wife, Vicki, marked their 25th anniversary by buying skates for each other. Now, he compares in-line skating to water-skiing—because of the Toronto In-Line Skating Club. Says Pansell: "Once you start, it's easy to get hooked."



SAFETY ON WHEELS

A list of safety tips adapted from guidelines published by the International In-Line Skating Association:

- Always wear protective gear (helmet, wrist, elbow, knee and ankle pads) and keep all equipment good condition. Wheels need to be related regularly to ensure they wear evenly. Replace them every 60 to 100 km.
- Practice braking before venturing onto roads or sidewalks. Instead of road skater heel brakes, some newer skate models feature adjustable braking systems, which allow users to slow down without lifting their front wheels off the ground—a worthwhile feature for those concerned about stability.
- Skate on the right side of sidewalks and bicycle paths and pass on the left, signaling your intention by waving, loudly and clearly. "Passing on your left!" Skaters should steer clear of heavy traffic areas and obey all traffic regulations. Leave headphones at home.
- Watch out for potholes and ruts in the road surface. Avoid water, oil and sand.

Backpack

Branching out

Two ferns and palmfronds stretch toward the heavens through wisps of mist-laden clouds. High in the Costa Rican rain forest, vibrant heliconias bloom like orange-red flames and hummingbirds sip from the flowers of passion fruit trees. The stillness is broken by the strident calls of insects and monkeys and the falling sound of water running through the undergrowth. And another sound seeps out of place in the tangle of vegetation—a mechanical whisper marking the passage of an aerial tram. Suspended from a thick steel cable, the open car glides through the canopy of the rain forest, taking its occupants on a gentle jungle ride with not a muddy path or a single swing in sight. In Costa Rica, you would not be amazed.

The aerial tram, in operation since October in a patch of privately owned jungle at Irazú's drive northeast of San José, is not an amusement park. Rather, it is an improbable union of capitalism and environmentalism, the work of transplanted American biologist Donald Perry. And it is another sign of Costa Rica's growing dependence on green tourism. For visitors to the small Central American country, with an army and an astonishing diversity of plant and animal life, have supplanted coffee and bananas as the main source of income. Almost 700,000 tourists arrived in 1995, the last full year for which figures are available, about one tourist for every five people. One third, government officials say, come for the beauty of Costa Rican nature.

Perry is not an entrepreneur, but a scientist devoted to the study of the canopy of the rain forest—the treetop level that shelters an astonishing diversity of life. The difficulty with studying the canopy is getting to it, and after developing a series of cables, pulleys and platforms that allowed him to study it closely, Perry decided it "didn't really work," he says. He used to let others see what had long been his domain. The aerial tram is a converted old fall string along 12 towers over a one-mile course in an area of 1,800 acres adjacent to the Brañas Carrillo National Park, one of the country's biggest preserves. The trip takes about 90 minutes, the outbound leg crisscrossing up to 10 feet above the forest floor, the return leg soaring through the canopy, 100 or more feet above the ground, as it ascends place with the tips of the trees. Each car takes five people, including a naturalist guide with a radio who can stop the tram if a passenger sees something that warrants closer scrutiny. The cars are well spaced along the cable so that visitors rarely see another car through the dense vegetation and the small number of people in each helps keep down the chatter. It works, for the overwhelming sense is one of silence, broken only by the strident insect noises and animal calls. It is a silence that is profoundly soothing, an effect rewarded by the muted and diffused sunlight.

The patch of rain forest where Perry still conducts biological research is home, he says, to one of the most diverse collections of



Fishing on the
aerial tram, Perry
thinks it's one of
the best things
about the trip.

Science meets tourism in the Costa Rican rain forest



180 people a day—the busiest season is winter—it is not simply the sheer of tourist dollars that made Perry devote himself over the past four years to the tramway, raising more than \$3.5 million from investors and watching over its construction. The fact that the tramway took two years to build is testament enough that Perry is not out to make a quick buck from the ecosystem. "I am a scientist," he says, explaining his decision not to put in a road under the tramway path to facilitate construction. Instead, cranes used helicopters to bring in building materials and, where possible, pulled trees out of the way of the cable with ropes rather than cut them down. "If we want to preserve this community, it is important that people see it." The \$65-he helps subsidize this trip that Perry provides for local schoolchildren. "I am doing this to educate on nature people as possible about the beauty and mysteries of the rain forest," he says.

Not that Perry, the son of a Mormon logger, is under any illusions that one tramway through a rain forest will help slow the march to cut it down. "I try not to make any claims about our impact," he says. But Perry has managed with the project to form the area from a forest reserve that could be logged into a private, protected sanctuary. "For a tree hugger like me," he says, "this is exciting."

WARRIOR CARAVANS in San José

fora and fauna on earth—the equal of equatorial rain forests in Brazil, Malaysia and Africa. In fact, a Hollywood film crew was there recently filming an adventure movie called Congo. It is also one of the wettest places on earth, getting more than 250 inches of rain a year, Perry says. That is about seven times as much rain as falls on Vancouver. (Rain gear is strongly advised—it rains almost constantly, sometimes drenching down pours but usually just a drizzle.) The heavy moisture is responsible for the great biodiversity of the forest, according to Perry; there are 1,500 species of plant alone in the 1,000-acre plot. There is also a wide variety of animal life: sloths, monkeys, tapirs and even jaguars. But the animals are rarely seen, either because they are nocturnal or camouflaged. Bird life is a better bet, including toucans, warblers and parrots, perhaps even a howler gibbon, the mascot bird of the Mayans with its striking, iridescent colors.

The chief attraction, though, is the forest. While the area attracts a steady stream



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Casco Greater Hartford Open Jun. 18 4:00
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FedEx St. Jude Classic July 2 4:00
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Byron Cup (Sunday AM) Sep. 30 4:00
Richmond, VA



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Backpack Calendar

Spring
brings
outdoor
events

BRITISH COLUMBIA

May 20 & 21: Fantastic Journey, Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, Orpheus Theatre. The orchestra and the Vancouver Chamber Choir perform Vancouver composer Peter Hannay's *Homage to the World*, *Homage to the World*, commissioned by the VSO. Also on the program is Hall's vast orchestral work *The Phoenix*.

May 26-28: Hyack Festival, New Westminster. An annual spring celebration of the community's British roots. Events include couples dancing and a Hyack salute for Queen Victoria's birthday on May 24, as well as a carnival, fireworks and a parade.

ALBERTA

May 15-June 4: The National, Spence Meadows, Calgary. Canada's showbusiness championship features the country's best horses and riders competing for the prestigious title as five different equine international riders will also exhibit their skills.

June 1-3: Tchaikovsky Masterpiece, Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, Jack Singer Concert Hall. Russian pianist Vladimir Horowitz is the guest artist for his company's *Piano Concerto No. 2*. The orchestra will also perform Haydn's *Symphony No. 44* and Stravinsky's *Symphony No. 2*.

MANITOBA

June 1-3: R & J, Winnipeg's Contemporary Danes, Manitoba Theatre Centre, Winnipeg. The company's interdisciplinary dance project, blending dance, theatre and music, traces a contemporary beat to the story of Romeo and Juliet.

ONTARIO

May 15-22: International Children's Festival, Harbourfront Centre, Toronto. Theatre, dance, music, visual arts and acrobatics from 17 companies from as far afield as China, Belgium and Zimbabwe. The festival also has two consecutive arts, crafts and games, and a "kiss-it" sculpture—as children play on

multi-level street concerts during the 6th annual festival.

June 6-10: Regatta International Children's Festival, Waco Centre, British Columbia. The world's largest folk festival—both three million blossoms—the festival in the special relationship between Canada and the Netherlands. To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Holland, Dutch Princess Margriet, born in Ottawa during the war, presides over this year's floral displays, dances, concerts and a reconstructed Dutch village.

May 29-30: Pegasus Zellerbach, Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Roy Thomson Hall. The celebrated violinist and conductor joins the TSO in a program designed to showcase his varied talents. Works include Weber's *Violin Concerto No. 2*.

QUEBEC

May 25-29: Arapogus Valley Apple Blossom Festival, From Dufur to Windsor, the fruit trees in the protected valley are in bloom. To mark the occasion,

it, parts more, change shape and make sounds.

May 17-22: Canadian Tulp Festival, Ottawa. The world's largest folk festival—both three million blossoms—the festival in the special relationship between Canada and the Netherlands. To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Holland, Dutch Princess Margriet, born in Ottawa during the war, presides over this year's floral displays, dances, concerts and a reconstructed Dutch village.

May 29-30: Pegasus Zellerbach, Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Roy Thomson Hall. The celebrated violinist and conductor joins the TSO in a program designed to showcase his varied talents. Works include Weber's *Violin Concerto No. 2*.

NEW BRUNSWICK

May 25-June 4: Cathedral Festival of the Arts, Fredericton. Opening on the Feast of the Ascension in the provincial capital's Church of the Anglican Cathedral, the festival includes numerous concerts, displays of floral arrangements, films, literary readings and drama.

NOVA SCOTIA

May 25-29: Arapogus Valley Apple Blossom Festival, From Dufur to Windsor, the fruit trees in the protected valley are in bloom. To mark the occasion,



One jumping at Regatta Mountain from regatta jumping in the annual Regatta Festival and regatta hills.

organizers plan dances, concerts, barbecues, fireworks and an art show.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

June 13-Sat. *The Art of War*, Charleston Centre Art Gallery, Charlottetown. Canadians at War is the theme of 63 works on loan from the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. Featured artists include Alex Colville and A.Y. Jackson.

NEWFOUNDLAND

June 4 Spring Migration Bird Count, Terra Nova National Park. Visitors can assist local birders in

the annual census of migrating warblers, woodpeckers and bald eagles in show.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

June 11-19 Mining Week, Yellowknife. Members of the public can explore a gold mine and take part in geology tours. For entertainment, there will be demonstrations of rock drilling and gold panning.

YUKON

May 29 Voices in Motion, Yukon Arts Centre, Whitehorse. A local choir/dance group performs popular favorites.

Gardening without pain

The long Victoria Day weekend in May traditionally marks the start of gardening season in most of Canada. And while the recent growth in popularity of gardening clubs across all demographic lines—industry experts claim that as many as 80 per cent of Canadians now garden in one form or another—the trend has also produced an increasing number of aches, backaches and sore wrists. That, in turn, has sparked the development of a wide range of ergonomically correct gardening tools.

One such product is a rake that allows users to pick up and drop leaves without bending. In addition, some ancient models of garden carts sport large pneumatic tires, minimizing rolling resistance over soft ground; some also have removable side panels that enable gardeners to slide, rather than lift, heavy objects in to them. Lee Valley Tools Ltd., an Ottawa-based chain of specialized hardware stores, this year offers a new hand tool, the Hi-Mi digger, based on a design used in Korea for thousands of years. Its handle is attached to the blade at a right angle, an ergonomic design that reduces wrist pain. Peds for



Selling the new tool: robot mower

landscaping devices that allow gardeners to weed while standing and lightweight aluminum hand tools are also popular.

But the ultimate in ergonomic-free lawns and gardens are now being sold: WeedBater's new Lawn Groover, a solar-powered, computer-guided robot mower that wanders about the lawn all day, trimming and mowing the grass within a boundary of buried wire. Even at \$2,695 apiece, the manufacturer expects to sell more than 1,000 of them in Canada this year.

NEXT

A sampling of upcoming diversions

MOVIES

Anastasia An American film-maker (Ili Harkay) delivers an assortment of quirky characters. **An Epiphany** *Who Went up a Hill and Came down the Mountain* in Hugh Grant stars as a mild-mannered English geographer who learns that a Welsh town's mountain is really just a hill. **Forget Paris** Billy Crystal and Debra Winger in a romantic comedy that begins where most movies end—after the honeymoon. **Johnny Mee** *Johnny Mee* stars A Canadian co-producer featuring Krysta Rivers, based on a short story by Vancouver writer Wilson Gotsie. **Braveheart** Mel Gibson plays a courageous medieval Scot who fights the English.



VIDEO

Mrs. Parker and the Vicious Circle Jennifer Jason Leigh was robbed of an Oscar nomination for her portrayal of writer Dorothy Parker. **Heavenly Creatures** The disturbing true story of two New Zealand schoolgirls dreaming up murder. **Bullets over Broadway** Diane Wiest and Jemima West sparkle in Woody Allen's baroque gangsters and showgirls. **Mary Shelley's Frankenstein** The movie that ran away from creator Kenneth Branagh.

BOOKS

New Postcards: Mapping Your Life Across Time Carl Shewell (Penguin House of Canada). The best-selling U.S. author discovers another stage of life—Second Adulthood. **The Skin of Culture: Investigating the New Electronic Reality** Derrick de Kozminski (Sarnerville House). A media guru interprets the social and psychological effects of the new technologies. **Ladder of Years** Anne Tyler (Viking). A devoted wife and mother walks away during a family vacation to begin another life. **Letters to the Wind: Classic Stories and Poems for Children** Selected by Celia Barker Lottridge (Junfer). A treasury of 35 traditional and contemporary works. **Bully Girl: The Spectre of Bankruptcy** Walter Stewart (McGraw-Hill & Stewart). An experienced journalist argues that bankruptcy can be a profitable haven for corporations.

AUDIO

Pavarotti & Friends 2 Pavarotti (Mercury/Polylord). The renowned tenor sings pop and opera favorites with rocker Bryan Adams, kugelitz Andrews, Volkmann and others. **Caterwaul & Beggoniel** Bob Snider (JMS). Halifax-based Snider sings about the everyday lives of ordinary people. **History Book 1** Michael Jackson (Sony). The 35-year-old megastar packages some of his greatest hits with new introductions. **Songwriters at Night** Corey Hart (JMS). The often-brooding Hart reveals his lighter side.

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PEOPLE

OPEN TO QUESTION

In her 20-year career as "the sex lady," as she is known to the tens of her nationally syndicated talk-radio show, *Sex Johnson* has spoken to thousands of Canadians about everything from their deepest sexual fears to their wildest fantasies. But Johnson, 64, now a grandmother of two, admits there were three teenagers who she had great difficulty discussing sex with—her own daughters. "My God, they might have asked an embarrassing question," says Johnson, whose recently published third book, *Sex, Sex and More Sex*, includes the most frequently asked questions from the talk show and the letters she gives across Canada. The registered nurse, who lives in Toronto, says that, in her dozens of high schools today are worse informed than they were when she started her crusade for better sex education. Johnson attributes that decline, in part, to reductions in school budgets. But, she adds, people should not really be surprised that the generation that once exposed "free love" has now become light-headed about sex. She adds, from experience, "I don't care who you are, you can't talk to your own kids about sex." So much for setting an example.

Johnson's "sexbathhouse"

Johnson's "sexbathhouse"

A FRESH START

Canadian television writer Elaine Pope makes a living by putting words in other people's mouths. And now Pope, an Emmy Award-winner who has spent the past year working on *Murphy Brown*, the popular CBS sitcom starring Candice Bergen, is being given the rare opportunity to create from scratch the characters who will speak her dialogue. The Montreal-born Pope, who has lived in Los Angeles since 1982, has signed a development deal with Universal Studios. "Creating a show really is the ultimate goal for people like me," says Pope, 34. She adds that she is looking forward to working on the competition with her own half-brother sitcom, but denies that Hollywood is as cutthroat as the rumor mill suggests. "The people I work with are incredibly supportive," says Pope, adding that producer Diane English, who she worked with on another sitcom, *Lane and Miko*, has been particularly encouraging. "Diane has said to me, 'I know there is another Murphy in you,'" says Pope. "Now, I have been given the chance to find her."

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS



STICKING WITH IT

Few people may recognize the name Art Fry, but chances are they are familiar with his invention—the Post-it Note. Fry, a chemical engineer with 3M in St. Paul, Minn., got the idea for sticky notes while singing in his church choir. He wanted a better way to mark the pages in his hymn book than using easily lost scraps of paper. He started with an adhesive discovered accidentally by another 3M researcher, but it took Fry a further 13½ years to refine his concept. The marketing department was initially skeptical, but tests showed that consumers would pay more for note pads with a "surgically perfect" glue than for plain paper. 3M launched the daffodil yellow pads in 1968 and has since sold more than \$200 million worth of the notes, which are now available in more than 200 different colors and sizes. Fry, 63, retired two years ago, but he still has his security pass in the laboratory to work on pet projects. "The end goal," he says, "is often not as reliable as the discovery you make along the way."

Fry: "truly and deeply touched"

such as writer Timothy Findley, actor and Stratford Festival artistic director Richard Monette and director Mark Molloy. But—who is the most important of the Governor General's Lifetime Achievement Award, English Stage—said he "was truly and deeply touched and honored" by the book. But he added that he would not have the chance to read it

for several weeks. But says that he has a good excuse: entering his 32nd season with the festival, he is in the midst of rehearsing for the lead role of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, opening on May 29. "I am very busy at the moment, but as soon as I can take a breath, I plan on reading it," he says. At least he already knows the plot line.



After nearly five decades on stage, actor and director William Mutt is used to seeing his name printed in newspapers and magazines. But last week, on his 78th birthday, he was presented with a white book about his life and career. William Mutt, *Melitz* and *Flora* is a collection of tributes and anecdotes about the Stratford, Ont.-based actor by associates

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Rural roots

A premier novelist turns back to the past

THE PHASE MAN'S DAUGHTER

By Timothy Findley
(Morrow/Collier, 462 pages, \$28)

So often, Timothy Findley's fiction takes some central image, like a tribe dancing around a fire. In his 1977 novel, *The Wars*, it was horses born screaming under the artillery barrages of the First World War, or stampeding away from the madness of the trenches. Findley's 2003 novel, *Manic Mountain*, offered the image of its heroine, Lilith Kemp, the outcasted street woman whose schizophrenia harbored an element of strange, life-sustaining sanity. And in his richly layered new novel, *The Phase Man's Daughter*, Findley conjures up the presence of a single field in a southern Ontario farm. This field—like both the horses and Lilith Kemp—becomes a touchstone for what is sacred in Findley's vision: a better against a society that seems bent on destroying innocence and psychic health.

Findley is, in the best, nonde-potentialized sense, a religious novelist. His books reflect a world where wholeness has been grievously broken, although he occasionally allows a character to catch a glimpse of redemption shining through the fragments. In the opening pages of *The Phase Man's Daughter*, the first-person narrator, Charlie Kilworth, seems afflicted by a peculiarly modern sense of restlessness and loss. It is 1938, war is looming, and his wife, Alexandra, has left him. His mother, Lily, has just died in a fire at a mental institution where she was a patient. As well, Charlie has no idea who his father was. It seems that Lily was not only mad but sexually profligate, and could never remember which of her relationships produced her son. So, with the help of some old photographs and letters, Charlie sets out to reconstruct his mother's life—with the hope of bringing some meaning into his own.

His search leads him to the closing decades of the 18th century, and the prosperous Ontario farm where Lily was born. He discovers that her penchant for making love to strangers was inherited from her mother, Edie Kilworth. Edie, it seems, fell in love with a travelling piano player, Tom Wyatt. She led him into a field that had been special to her as a girl, made love and later gave birth to their daughter, Lily, in the same place. This deed—beautifully evoked by Findley with its wildflowers and brooding cows—in her refuge from sexual and family disap-

proval, as well as her silence when Tom dies in a bloody car accident.

Edie's field is both an important symbol and a narrative detail woven into the novel's wondrous recreation of late Victorian and Edwardian Canada. For a time, Charlie all but disappears from the story, replaced by Findley's vision of life on the Kilworth farm, and in the big Toronto house where Edie takes her daughter to live after marrying Tom's wealthy brother, Frederick, a man-



Findley: promiscuous, and here in a field

ufacturer of glasses. Findley has evoked the spirit of a time and place, looking at the life men at Engage: both its outward confidence and security, and its secret shadows. Lily's stepfather represents the former: he rules his household with a firm paternalism everyone accepts as completely normal, adhering to his demands like trains to a schedule.

The young Lily grows a thirst to feel the world. She is a promiscuous. She also has self-loft, and when a sensual sports an important dinner party, Frederick looks her in the eyes—the first of several such encounters—and later banishes her to a strict boarding school. These two characters are the mythic poles of a tragic imbalance. Frederick embodies an overdeveloped masculine

principle, grim and self-controlling; Lily, with her ready sexuality and love of animals, lies in the repressed feminine. And when the First World War erupts, it is as if Lily's promiscuity has taken global resonance.

These themes are baked in the substructure of the novel. On another, more naturalistic level, Findley's characters are also rounded human beings—here, even Frederick has his more visible side. The Phase Man's Daughter works best when both levels support each other, and that happens most impressively in the first two-thirds of the novel. Here, the story flows deeply, mysteriously apparent—propelled by a vast, entirely believable web of relationships, from the sprawling Kilworth and Wyatt families themselves, to the servants who look after their houses and horses, to their cats and dogs and even the sets that live in their gardens.

Much of the novel's final third—richly moored Lily's search days at Cambridge, as well as her somewhat risky riding Charlie

in a series of bounding houses and households alienated and forced by comparison. Freed from the matrix of her family, Lily's character becomes static, while Charlie's search for his father's identity is not particularly compelling. Yet, Findley recovers in the novel's final, elegant pages, in which Charlie achieves a deepened understanding of his mother's suffering. Here, too, he resonates with his wife, and together they renew their hopes for the future. The reader last glimpses the characters in the field where Lily was conceived and born: it makes a moving conclusion to a novel that reaches memorably into that crucible of origins and leaves us with the past.

JOHN BENDROSE

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Best foot forward



1938 platform sandal by Italian designer Ferragamo; (left) right: 'No artifact tells you more about people than a pair of shoes'

Among the hundreds of details that needed attention in the months leading up to the May opening of the Bata Shoe Museum was the creation of a coat of arms. During a recent luncheon, Sonja Bata, the driving force behind the unusual museum in downtown Toronto, and Robert Watt, the chief herald of the College of Heraldry, worked out all the design details except one—a motto. But as they were leaving their meeting, they bumped into outdoor historian James. When Bata asked him whether he could suggest a motto for the coat of arms, he replied somewhat sleepily: "One step at a time." Indeed, Bata's phrase, translated into the Latin *Per Sordida Gradibus*, succinctly captures the essence of the museum, whose 10,000 shoes and related artifacts were collected over nearly five decades and span more than 6,000 years of footwear—from Egyptian wooden sandals from 2500 bc to modern boots worn by Soviet astronauts.

Boat with leggings worn in China; one of 50,000 items collected over five decades



The motto is equally fitting for Bata Ltd., itself, the global shoe manufacturing and retailing organization that served as the springboard for the museum. Sonja Watterson, who trained as an architect in her native Switzerland, became interested in shoes after her 1946 marriage to Thomas Bata, whose family shoe enterprise in Czechoslovakia had been nationalized by the Communists in 1945. As she helped her husband rebuild the business in a global context, now headquartered in Toronto, she began to gather samples of traditional and exotic footwear from around the world. To the burgeoning collection she added both historically and anthropologically significant shoes and boots. These range from 18th-century French chamois cradlers with long metal spines, to shockingly tap with slippers for Chinese beaver feet, to a comprehensive selection of footgear gathered from Lapland, Siberia, Canada and Alaska. Some 20th-century style celebrities including Pablo Picasso, Elton John and Steven Seagal also contributed shoes to Bata over the years.

The result is a museum unlike any other. While some museums display shoes as part of their historical costume collections, others feature just one type of footwear: the Northampton Museum in Northampton, England, has a special collection of boots worn in the Battle of Waterloo. Bata acknowledges that the museum is a personal passion, but

Male slippers from 17th-century Europe in silk brocade and waterlaid velvet; platform boots worn by British sailor (left); 19th-century gold mules (right); shoes have come from special commissions and anonymous off-offs, as well as purchases made during Bata's extensive travels—sometimes directly off the feet of the wearer



Front-facing saddle boot from 19th-century Britain; 16th-century Venetian footwear with velvet covering and a five-inch wooden platform (below); shoes that range from exotic to historically significant

she expects that it will appeal to a wide range of visitors, from academics to those interested in what their ancestors wore. "No artifact tells you more about people than a pair of shoes," she explains. "Shoes tell us about their way of life, their status in society, the climate in which they lived, their activities and sometimes even their religious beliefs."

Creating a permanent home for such an extensive collection was no mean feat. By 1978, it had outgrown the Bata's available private storage space, and Sonja Bata decided to establish a foundation to professionally manage the collection. But it took 15 years to find the right site to display them, as Toronto's busy Bloor Street. Then, unfortunately, Toronto architect Raymond Marpania, whose other works include the Ontario Science Centre and the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, took on the commission to design "a small gem of a museum."

While addressing its functional requirements, such as making the shoes accessible to the public while protecting them from light, moisture and dust, Marpania also had to contend with strict zoning bylaws and building regulations.

In the end, Marpania resolved the conflicting objectives with a design inspired by a shoe box. The angled roofline of the three-story rectangular building—two more levels are below ground—suggests a lid resting on its open lid. As the

Front-facing saddle boot from 19th-century Britain; 16th-century Venetian footwear with velvet covering and a five-inch wooden platform (below); shoes that range from exotic to historically significant



temperatures involved in the construction of the museum, it is clear that she is no mere under head of the million. She spends much knowledgeably and passionately about the objects in her care. "I have been personally involved in the purchase of every pair of shoes here," she says of the items that have come from special commissions and museum self-offs, as well as purchases made on her extensive travels—sometimes directly off the feet of the wearer. It was during those travels that she first became fascinated by the history of shoes and how specific shapes and decorative treatments evolved in different cultures. When she was in Italy, she first began buying Westwood-style shoes. Bata explains, they always bought them several sizes too large. "When we looked into it, we discovered that they were used to wearing oversized sandals that allowed them to walk—almost as though they were wearing snow-

shoes—over the hot desert sand," she says. It was Bata's realization that the global success of the basic running shoe was its placing ancient terms of shoe-making that gripped her to begin collecting. "I find it disturbing that the traditional ways of shoe-making are dying out," she says. Bata plans to slow down that process by bringing in children from various societies to demonstrate the old techniques. "A unique contribution to a rarely appreciated aspect of world history, the Bata Museum will no doubt have its own unmistakable impact."

BARBARA WICKENS

Sonja Bata has turned a private passion for shoes into a public museum



expensive trim develops a green patina with age, the lid itself will become more pronounced. The inside central hall is dominated by a 15-ft-high window, which casts intriguing shadows on a swirling staircase, prompting visitors to notice their own feet as they go up and down the steps. Marpania also kept his client happy by coming in on a budget. "It was a tight budget," says Bata, who declined to reveal the amount. "But Ray and I think very much alike and he was able to enter into the spirit of the project." Bata is proud of the fact that most of the museum's funding comes from the Bata Shoe Museum Foundation. "There is not a penny of government financing."

The public exhibition galleries are designed to house both permanent and changing shows. The main



Rock of ages

There's been no blowing dirty dirty in a restaurant served platters of bearded shrimp, gourmet pizza and chianti on wings. But it was not the raucous hockey crowd at Gardiner's, a popular watering hole opposite Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens. Instead, more than 200 people were gathered there last week to pay tribute to a rock 'n' roll legend. Standing small the hockey memorabilia on the walls, Ronan Hawkins was beaming as he surveyed the crowd. Officially, the Irish party was being held to launch Let it Rock! his 30th album and the accompanying video that captures his recent 60th birthday concert at Toronto's Massey Hall, featuring such rock luminaries as Jerry Lee Lewis, Carl Perkins and The Beatles that Hawkins, who has seen his star rise and fall many times in his 40-year career, never takes life too seriously. Even the promise of a lucrative breakthrough with this album prompted typical Hawkins banter. "What we gonna do with all this money?" he asked in his trademark Arkansas drawl. "We want to have income problems. Now, we're gonna have income tax problems."

Part is, the Hawk could use a little extra dough. Although once a musician, with musicians and bubble-rockers to spare, the rock and roll pioneer has fallen on hard times—a result, he claims, of lousy business ventures. And his health, after four decades of playing bars and leading a sometimes reckless lifestyle, is not the best. Now a more restrained performer, he has dropped the raucous "Ronan!" part of his billing. But Let it Rock! has the potential to finally provide Hawkins—who has lived in Canada since 1958, with the best of living here and fortune that have so far eluded him. The album and video feature classic hits: Lewis's Goin' Back to Five, Perkins's Blue Suede Shoes, The Beatles' The Night and Hawkins's own May Day. There also are contributions from Canadian Lawrence Gowan and Jeff Healey—all, an impressive collection of old-style rock 'n' roll. And Quincy McKee & Video, the Toronto-based company behind the product, are mounting an extensive marketing campaign. Selling in a hotel bar the day before the launch party, Hawkins, who lives on 188 acres beside Stony Lake, north of Peterborough,



A rockabilly legend takes another shot at the big time

Hawkins, from Dallas-Beyonce to a John Deere tractor

Ont., reflected on the birthday concert that seems to have breathed new life into his career. "I'm glad we got it done," he said, between sips of rum and Coke. Pointing to a picture of himself with Lewis and Perkins—he performed with both of them in the 1960s—Hawkins added: "What you've got there are three endangered species. The Great Gypsey has moved on rock about 10 times." Then, lighting a cigarette, he said that the timing of the project seems right. "Forty years have gone by and Nashville is only just now playing 50s rock 'n' roll," he observed. "They're calling it hot country or southern, but it's just like what we were playing back in 1952."

Since landing in Canada, Hawkins has played the role of Professor Rock, with his group the Hawks, serving as Rock 'n' Roll

High School. The band members—ellow Arkansas Lesie Helm and Canadian Bobbie Robinson, Rick Danko, Garth Hudson and the late Richard Manuel—are his most famous Hawks graduates. But Hawkins has seen many other fine musicians pass through his door, guitarists Roy Buchanan, Duane Allman and Donnie Tomin, singers Bobby

Curtis and Beverly D'Angelo, now a Hollywood actress, and prize players David Foster and Lawrence Gowan. Gowan sang Little Richard songs for the Hawks during a six-month stint in 1984. Recalls the Toronto-based singer/pianist, now a successful solo artist: "It was a total thrill to play back then with Ronan. I didn't grow up with '50s music, but I was a quick education."

Hawkins's influential role in rock music, not to mention his storytelling abilities, have also attracted some illustrious hangarons over the years, including Kim Carnes, Eric Clapton, John Lennon and Yoko Ono, who stayed at Hawkins's Toronto-area home when they visited Canada in 1969 to launch their ill-fated Peace Festival. The ex-Beatle never paid a \$15,000 bill he ran up on Hawkins's telephone, but he did help promote Hawkins's 1970 single down on the alley. In 1974, Hawkins played host to Dylan, who has called the rock veteran one of his idols. Says Hawkins: "He used to follow me around with this little book, writing down things I'd say—mostly one-liners, and small, but he's egomaniac. Just a few years ago, he showed up at one of my concerts to diagnose, with weird orange hair."

These days, the musician can be found at his Stony Lake estate, dubbed "Margarita Manor North," driving out a Volvo-Silverado but a John Deere tractor. He lives there with his wife of 34 years, Wanda, and two of their three children, Leah, a 35-year-old singer, and Robin, a 30-year-old guitarist with children of his own, have been members of the Hawks at various times, but are now pursuing independent music careers. "They don't want their dad representing them," Hawkins says ruefully. "Whatever I tell them, they do the opposite." The elder son, Ron Jr., 32, showed signs at being the most talented. Hawkins claims, a guitarist who could have "written Bobbie McFerrin's album," but his career has been attracted by schizophrenia.

Despite his personal and professional setbacks, the Hawk remains hopeful about his latest chances for success. "In the past, every time we'd get something going," he said, "suddenly the world would close in on it up. Maybe our karma's good this time. Anyway, we're ready to rock."

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- ☐ Postprandial
- ☐ Bloating
- ☐ Difficulty finishing a meal
- ☐ Stomach discomfort during or after eating
- ☐ Need to belch
- ☐ The feeling of food coming back up or a bitter taste in the back of your throat
- ☐ Nausea
- ☐ Gas
- ☐ Medication doesn't work as well as you'd like it to

If you checked off another symptom in addition to your pain/heartburn, you may be suffering from a motility problem, not excess acid.

When you see your doctor, ask about motility and discuss all your symptoms.

In addition to lifestyle and dietary changes, there are treatments that can help.

A stomach with poor motility lets food sit around, and even move back up, causing not only pain and heartburn but other symptoms like a bloated feeling, gas, belching, discomfort after meals and more.

Want to know if you may be affected by this problem? Just take the Motility Quiz. Then bring it along when you visit your doctor. And, as with any condition, be sure to discuss all of your symptoms.

While motility problems are common, they can be treated with dietary/lifestyle changes, alone or in combination with medical treatments. Just ask your doctor.

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If you would like to receive more information on motility, write Janssen Education Division, P.O. Box 1772, Guelph, Ontario N1H 629 or call

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A message from the Janssen Education Division



Klaw (left), Ryan: credibility that melts faster than ripe cheese in the Riviera sun

FILMS

Lovers and exiles

FRENCH KISS

Directed by Lawrence Kasdan

Romantic comedy, an oxymoron if ever there was one, is one of Hollywood's most difficult stunts. The trick is to get the audience to laugh uproariously at two characters who are thrown together in highly implausible circumstances—and then, in subterfuge, to get the same audience to take these two people seriously as they surmise themselves. And nobody does it better in love, romance comedy, in other words, as delicate and demanding to execute as a soufflé. *French Kiss* would appear to have all the right ingredients. The impressively cute Meg Ryan, Hollywood's reigning queen of the amice, co-stars with the touchingly witty Kevin Kline in a period-pretty far through Paris and the French Riviera. But this is one of those dread occasions that goes terribly wrong.

The formula is familiar: Ryan plays Kate, a wealthy wife, at the start of the story, has a fling and a figure sourly lined up—and the Ryan character is *Slipping in Seattle*. The fling is Charlie (Timothy Hutton), a nice Canadian doctor; Kate, an American eager to become a Canadian citizen, lives with him in Toronto. A snag occurs when Charlie flies to Paris on business and phones home to say he has fallen madly in love with a French "gold-digger." Determined to win him back, Kate tops the next Air Canada flight to France—

and ends up sitting next to a rishish French criminal (played by Kevin Kline).

In *A Fish Called Wanda* (1988), Kline proved he could work some wonders with a second act. As an exonerated Frenchman, he is funny for a while. And Ryan gleefully sings her way through some exonerating scenes at physical comedy.

But the script is a joke. After parodying the clichés of French romance so relentlessly, the movie then turns around and tries to sell the same daisy-clichs with barbed sincerity. As director Lawrence Kasdan, charity downfalls from comically in Paris to romance in Cannes, the pace slows to a crawl. And the story's credibility melts faster than ripe cheese in the Riviera sun.

Kline makes a delightful cat, but his about-face to moody romance is impossible to buy. Meanwhile, Ryan, who co-produced the movie, has never been filmed in a more debilitating held. In every frame, she looks as if she has just twiddled off after an *Antares* up treatment, even if her character has spent a sleepless night on a Paris sidewalk.

While the camera dotes on its two leads, other characters are woefully sketchy. The fling is such a jerk that it is hard to imagine why Kate would cross the street for him, nev-

er mind in occasion in one of the factor comic scenes. Canadian actor Michael Riley plays a generic Canada, an on-screen official who dodges Kline's hopes of obtaining Canadian citizenship. That, of course, turned out to be a blessing in disguise—in Hollywood, few actresses can score a girl even back the undesirable fate of becoming a Canadian.

HIGH BY THE SUN

Directed by Nikita Mikhalkov

Satellite, the small answer to revolution, is a Russian culture in the modern age. And rarely has it been so closely dramatized as in *High by the Sun*, this year's Oscar winner for best foreign film. The story opens one day, and the next morning day in the countryside. It is 1928, but the Soviet people are sweeping the Soviet Union across the sky. Kline, an aging military hero of the Bolshevik revolution (played by the movie's director, Nikita Mikhalkov), is enjoying an idyllic day with his family in their dacha, an elegant country estate. He is a grand old man with a warm, generous style and an air of invulnerability. But he meets his nemesis when a dapper young man from Moscow plays a surprise visit. Dimitri (Oleg Mankin) shows up on the dacha like a long-lost family friend. In fact, he is the younger of Kline's young wife, Marianna (Guzel Akhmedova), the man who has been and nearly drove her to suicide. He is also working for Stalin's secret police, and his scolding lecture makes a sinister situation.

The early part of the film unfolds as a family reunion, hectic with intimacy and nostalgia. Mikhalkov occasionally overplays the sentimental between Kline and his young daughter, who is played by the director's own daughter, Nafsa. But the film's mood of false serenity—with the city chaos made by Kline and Dimitri—

characterizing the relationship is eventually revealed. And as the story's tragic undercurrent gradually takes hold, the drama acquires a chilling, double-edged tension, like a Chekhov play run amok. Mikhalkov's directorial mastery is obvious. His lush, haunting images, shot along a road cut through a golden field, barrel by the Sun-like Stalinist statue—casts a long and unforgettable shadow.

KATYA ON 42ND STREET

Directed by Louis Malle

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